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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Frances Perkins, Secretary BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS Isador Lubin, Commissioner (on leave) A. F. Hinrichs, Acting Commissioner

## EMPLOYMENT

AND PAY ROLLS

Prepared by<br>DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS<br>Lewis E. Talbert, Chief<br>and<br>DIVISION OF CONSTRUCTION AND<br>PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT<br>Herman B. Byer, ${ }^{\text {Chief }}$

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# Employment and Pay Rolls 

## SUMMARY OF REPORTS FOR AUGUST 1941

## Total Nonagricultural Employment

TOTAL civil nonagricultural employment in August amounted to $39,564,000$, a gain of 283,000 since July; 2,188,000 since August 1929; and $3,662,000$ since August 1940. These figures do not include CCC enrollees, workers on WPA or NYA projects, or the armed forces. August marked the fifth consecutive month in which employment had exceeded all previous levels.

The increase of employment in the first year of the defense program was approximately equal to the gain experienced from the spring of 1933 to the spring of 1934 , and larger than the expansion of any other 12 -month period on record. The problem in 1933-34, however, was that of putting unused resources back to work, whereas in the present emergency it has been necessary to build and equip new plants, to train hundreds of thousands of workers in new skills, and to adapt mass-production methods to the manufacture of products which, previous to the defense program, had not reached the mass-production stage. This huge increase in employment was all the more remarkable in view of the fact that nearly a million and a half men were inducted into the armed forces during the past year.

Unemployment declined from nearly $9,000,000$ persons in June 1940 (the beginning of the defense program) to about $5,300,000$ in August 1941, according to the monthly sample enumeration of the labor force made by the WPA. Current employment opportunities, however, have resulted in a sbarp expansion of the labor force as substantial numbers of women, retired workers, and youths have entered the labor market.

All major branches of nonagricultural employment showed gains over August 1940, the largest being in manufacturing where $2,005,000$ more workers were employed than a year ago. Construction employment increased by 478,000 over this period, reflecting gains both in defense construction and in private building. Trade employment rose 375,000 over the year as a result of increased consumer expenditures following substantially larger factory pay-roll disbursements and augmented farm income. Sizable advances also took place in
transportation and public utilities and in the Federal, State, and local Government services. The armed forces of the Nation, which are not included in the above nonagricultural employment figures, reached a total of $1,944,000$ in August, a rise of $1,395,000$ since August of last year.
Emergency employment increased 64,000 over the month as a result of the following changes: An increase of 87,000 in the military service and decreases of 12,000 on work-relief projects of the Work Projects Administration, 4,000 on the out-of-school work program of the National Youth Administration, and 7,000 in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

## Industrial and Business Employment

Employment in the strategic industries handling the greater part of the defense-production orders continued to expand in August. The aggregate gain in 18 important defense industries since the beginning of the defense program in June 1940 amounted to 975,000 wage earners or 60 percent, while for all manufacturing industries combined the increase was $2,345,000$, or 29 percent. Among the key defense industries which reported substantial employment gains between July and August were: Aircraft ( 19,100 ); electrical machinery ( 8,000 ); blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ( 7,700 ); shipbuilding $(6,600)$; machine-tool accessories ( 2,100 ); brass, bronze, and copper products $(2,000)$; and machine tools $(1,600)$. The gain in shipbuilding employment was smaller than in preceding months because of the temporary closing of one large shipyard pending the settlement of labor difficulties. The canning and preserving industry reported a larger-than-seasonal increase of 78,300 wage earners, resulting largely from Army, Navy, and lease-lend purchases.

The automobile industry reported a larger-than-seasonal decrease of 70,800 wage earners, reflecting the change-over to 1942 model production. Employment in the industry, however, had been at an unprecedentedly high level in July. Aluminum-ware and die-casting firms continued to report employment decreases owing to inability to secure materials because of priority rulings. The silk and rayon and hosiery industries reported substantial decreases in employment because of the "freezing" of silk stocks. Firms engaged in other lines of manufacturing, notably the metal-consuming industries, also reported significant shortages of raw materials.
The advance in, employment and pay rolls for all manufacturing industries combined carried the indexes to the highest levels on record (132.8 and 157.8 percent, respectively, of the 1923-25 average). The increase over the year interval was twice as large in pay rolls as in employment because of substantial increases in working hours, over-
time premiums, and wage rates. Although employment in most of the individual durable-goods industries showed substantial gains between July and August, the group as a whole showed an increase of only 0.5 percent, largely because of the decline in automobile employment. Pay rolls in the durable-goods group, however, showed a sizable rise ( 2.8 percent). The nondurable-goods group as a whole showed gains of 3.1 percent in employment and 4.2 percent in pay rolls.

Employment and pay-roll gains over the month interval were general in the mining industries. In wholesale trade the gains were of larger-than-seasonal proportions, while in retail trade employment and pay rolls fell slightly, the declines being much smaller than the average July-August recessions of 0.7 and 1.4 percent, respectively. Private building-construction employment and pay rolls increased by less than the usual amount between July and August, but were, respectively, 15.3 percent and 27.2 percent higher than a year ago.

A preliminary report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I steam railroads showed an employment gain of 1.7 percent between July and August, the total number employed in August being $1,207,569$. Corresponding pay-roll figures for August were not available when this report was prepared. For July they were $\$ 197,166,275$, an increase of $\$ 9,301,519$ since June. About two-thirds of this increase was due to the fact that July covered 31 days while June had only 30 days.

Hours and earnings.-The average hours worked per week by manufacturing wage earners were 41.0 in August, an increase of 1.8 percent since July. The corresponding average hourly earnings were 74.5 cents, a gain of 0.2 percent over the preceding month. The average weekly earnings of factory wage earners (both full- and part-time combined) were $\$ 31.65$, an increase of 1.6 percent since July. Eight of the sixteen nonmanufacturing industries regularly surveyed reported increases in average weekly earnings. Of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries for which man-hours are available, 10 showed gains in average hours worked per week and 9 reported increases in average hourly earnings. Wage-rate increases averaging 7.3 percent and affecting more than a quarter of a million wage earners were reported by about 900 manufacturing plants out of a reporting sample of approximately 34,000 plants employing more than $7,600,000$ wage earners. Substantial numbers of workers received pay raises in the following industries: Meat packing; agricultural implements; shipbuilding; engines; aircraft; brass, bronze, and copper products; woolen and worsted goods; and automobiles. Wage-rate increases reported for nonmanufacturing industries affected about 30,000 workers, of whom about half were employed by public utilities. As the Bureau's survey does not cover all establishments in an industry and, further-
more, as some firms may have failed to report wage changes, these figures should not be construed as representing the total number of wage changes occurring in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries.

## Public Employment

In spite of decreasing employment on building construction, the number of men at work on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations showed a gain of 11,000 during the month ending August 15. Sizable increases were reported on the construction of naval and cargo vessels; reclamation; dredging, dike, and revetment; Federal-aid road; and miscellaneous projects. Of the 883,000 construction workers employed on projects financed from regular funds, approximately three-fourths were working on defense projects. Pay-roll disbursements on all types of projects amounted to \$129,039,000.

Employment on low-rent projects under the United States Housing Authority showed a loss of 3,000 in the month ending August 15. Of the 44,200 building-trades workers employed on housing projects, approximately 27 percent were working on defense housing. Total pay-roll disbursements amounted to $\$ 5,034,000$.

Approximately 14,700 men were employed on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Defense projects accounted for 11,700 workers and nondefense projects for 3,000 . Pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 2,347,000$ were $\$ 439,000$ more than in the preceding month.

For the seventh consecutive month, employment on work relief projects of the Work Projects Administration showed a decline. In August 1,043,000 persons were employed on work-relief projects as compared with $1,055,000$ in July. Approximately 350,000 persons were working on defense projects and 693,000 on nondefense projects. Wage payments of $\$ 62,100,000$ were $\$ 6,100,000$ less than in July.

The number of employees in camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps declined 7,000 in August. Of the 203,300 on the pay roll 174,000 were enrollees; 1,200 , educational advisers; 100, nurses; and 28,000 , supervisory and technical employees. Pay-roll disbursements amounted to $\$ 9,989,000$.

In the regular services of the Federal Government increased employment was reported in the executive and military branches, while decreases were reported in the judicial and legislative branches. Of the $1,444,985$ employees in the executive service, 186,931 were working in the District of Columbia and $1,258,054$ outside the District. Force-account employees (employees on the pay roll of the United

States Government who are engaged on construction projects, and whose period of employment terminates as the project is completed) constituted 12 percent of the total number of employees in the executive service. Increased employment was again reported in the War and Navy Departments.

A summary of employment and pay-roll data in the regular Federal services and on projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds is given in table 1.

Table 1.-Summary of Employment and Pay Rolls in Regular Federal Services and on Projects Financed Wholly or Partially from Federal Funds, August 1941
[Preliminary figures]

| Class |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

[^0]
## DETAILED TABLES FOR AUGUST 1941

## Estimates of Nonagricultural Employment

THE estimates of "Total civil nonagricultural employment," given on the first line of table 2 represent the total number of persons engaged in gainful work in the United States in nonagricultural industries, excluding military and naval personnel, persons employed on WPA or NYA projects, and enrollees in CCC camps. The series described as "Employees in nonagricultural establishments" also excludes proprietors and firm members, self-employed persons, casual workers, and persons in domestic service. Tbe estimates for "Employees in nonagricultural establishments" areshown separately for each of seven major industry groups. Tables giving figures for each group, by months, for the period from January 1929 to date are available on request.

The figures represent the number of persons working at any time during the week ending nearest the middle of eacb month. The totals for the United States have been adjusted to conform to the figures shown by the 1930 Census of Occupations for the number of nonagricultural "gainful workers" less the number shown to have been unemployed for 1 week or more at the time of the census. Separate estimates for "Employees in nonagricultural establishments" are shown in table 3 for each of the 48 States and the District of Columbia for July and August 1941 and August 1940. Tables showing montbly figures for each State from January 1938 to date are available on request. Because the State figures do not include employees on merchant vessels, and because of certain adjustments in the United States estimates which have not been made on a State basis, the total of the State estimates will not agree exactly with the figures for the United States as a whole.

These estimates are based in large part on industrial censuses and on regular reports of employers to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and to other Government agencies, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission. Data derived from employers' quarterly reports in connection with "old age and survivors' insurance," and employers' monthly reports in connection with unemployment compensation have been used extensively as a check on estimates derived from other sources, and in some industries they have provided the most reliable information available.

Table 2.-Estimates of Total Nonagricultural Employment, by Major Groups
[In thousands]

| Industry | August 1941 (preliminary) | July 1941 | Change August 1941 | $\underset{1940}{\text { August }}$ | Change <br> August 1940 to August 1941 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total civil nonagricultural employment ${ }^{1 .}$ | 39,564 | 39,281 | +283 | 35,902 | +3,662 |
| Employees in nonagricultural establish- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing 3-- | 12, 168 | 11,995 | +173 | 10, 163 | +2,005 |
| Mining----- | 904 | 888 | +16 | 839 | +65 |
| Construction | 1,921 | 1,895 | +26 | 1,443 | +478 |
| Transportation and public utilities_ | 3, 323 | 3,290 | +33 | 3,081 | +242 |
|  | 6, 543 | 6,512 | +31 | 6,168 | +375 |
| Finance, service, and miscellaneous.. | 4,394 | 4,394 | 0 | 4, 226 | +168 |
| Federal, State, and local Government: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civil employees...........- | 4,168 | 4,164 | $+4$ | 3,839 | +329 |
| Military and naval forces ${ }^{4}$. | 1,944 | 1,857 | +87 | 549 | +1,395 |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes military and naval forces as well as employees on WPA and NY A projects, and enrollees in CCC camps. Includes proprietors, firm members, self-employed persons, casual workers, and domestic servants. Includes allowance for adjustment of factory wage-earner totals to preliminary 1939 Census of Manufactures. Revised series a vailable on request.
${ }_{2}$ Exciudes all of the groups omitted from "Total civil nonagricultural employment" as well as proprietors, frm members, self-employed persons, casual workers, and domestic servants.
${ }_{4}$ Adjusted to preliminary 1939 Census of Manufactures.
4 Not included in total shown above. Includes members of the National Guard inducted into the Federal service by act of Congress.

Table 3.-Estimated Number of Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by States
[Excludes proprietors, firm members, self-employed persons, casual workers, domestic workers, the armed forces of the United States, and employees on merchant vessels]
[Numbers in thousands]

| Geographic division and State | August 1941 (preliminary | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Change July to August 1941 |  | $\underset{1940}{\text { August }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { August } 1940 \\ \text { to August } 1941 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Num. ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent- } \\ & \text { age } \end{aligned}$ |  | Number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent- } \\ & \text { age } \end{aligned}$ |
| New England. | 2,981 | 2,944 | +17 | +0.6 | 2, 586 | +425 | +16.7 |
| Maine | 223 | 217 | $+6$ | +2.8 | 198 | +25 | +12.5 |
| New Hampshire... | 153 | 152 | +1 | +. 5 | 135 | +18 | +13.0 |
| Vermont------ | 80 | 80 | 0 | +. 2 | 74 | +6 | $+8.0$ |
| Massachusetts.. | 1,530 | 1,527 | +3 | +.2 | 1. 321 | +209 | +15.8 |
| Rhode Island. | 276 | 272 | +4 | +1.4 | 228 | +48 | +20.8 |
| Connecticut.. | 699 | 696 | +3 | +. 5 | 580 | +119 | $+20.5$ |
| Middle Atlantic. | 8, 484 | 8,429 | +55 | +. 6 | 7,710 | +774 | $+10.0$ |
| New York.- | 4,189 | 4,140 | +49 | +1.2 | 3,881 | +308 | $+8.0$ |
| New Jersey | 1,302 | 1,314 | $-12$ | $-.9$ | 1,166 | $+136$ | +11.6 |
| Pennsylvania. | 2,993 | 2,975 | +18 | +. 6 | 2,663 | +330 | +12.4 |
| East North Central..... | 7,774 | 7,792 | -18 | -. 2 | 6,780 | +994 | +14.7 |
| Ohio-..- | 2,057 | 2, 041 | $+16$ | +.8 | 1,775 | +282 | +15.9 |
| Indiana | 944 | 929 | $+15$ | $+1.5$ | 786 | +158 | +20.1 |
| Illinois . | 2,560 | 2,527 | $+33$ | +1.3 | 2,255 | $+305$ | +13.5 |
| Michigan - | 1,487 | 1,564 | $-77$ | -4.9 | 1,319 | +168 | +12.8 |
| Wisconsin.- | 726 | 731 | -5 | -. 7 | 645 | +81 | +12.6 |
| West North Central | 2,582 | 2, 559 | +33 | +1.3 | 2,360 | +232 | +9.8 |
| Minnesota. | 587 | 578 | $+9$ | $+1.5$ | 536 | +51 | +9.4 |
| Iowa... | 440 | 430 | +10 | $+2.3$ | 409 | +31 | $+7.5$ |
| Missouri | 857 | 849 | +8 | +1.0 | 759 | +98 | +12.9 |
| North Dakota. | 79 | 79 | 0 | +. 1 | 78 | +1 | +2.5 |
| South Dakota.- | 85 | 85 | 0 | -. 4 | 85 | 0 | +. 1 |
| Nebraska. | 217 | 213 | +4 | +1.6 | 200 | $+17$ | +8. 3 |
| Kansas.- | 327 | 325 | +2 | +. 7 | 293 | $+34$ | +11.6 |

Table 3.-Estimated Number of Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by States-Continued
[Excludes proprietors, firm members, self-employed persons, casual workers, domestic workers, the armed forces of the United States, and employees on merchant vessels]
[Numbers in thousands]


## Industrial and Business Employment

Monthly reports on employment and pay rolls are available for 157 manufacturing industries; 16 nonmanufacturing industries, including private building construction; water transportation; and class I steam railroads. The reports for the first 2 of these groups-manufacturing and nonmanufacturing-are based on sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. . The figures on water transportation are based on estimates prepared by the Maritime Commission and those on class I steam railroads are compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission. They are presented in the foregoing summary.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls relate to wage earners only. Those shown in tables 4 and 5 are based on the 3 -year average $1923-25$ as 100 . For all manufacturing industries combined, the durable-goods group, the nondurable-goods group, and aluminum
manufactures, they have been adjusted to preliminary 1939 census figures and for automobiles to the 1933 census. The indexes for all other groups and industries have been adjusted to 1937 census data except for the aircraft industry and the transportation equipment group, which have been adjusted on the basis of a complete employment survey of the aircraft industry made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in August 1940. The over-all manufacturing indexes are computed from reports supplied by representative manufacturing establishments in 90 of the 157 industries surveyed. These reports cover more than 55 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 65 percent of the wage earners in the 90 industries covered.

The indexes for the nonmanufacturing industries are based on the 12 -month average for 1929 as 100 . Figures for mining, laundries, and dyeing and cleaning cover wage earners only, but the figures for public utilities, trade, and hotels relate to all employees except corporation officers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory. For crude-petroleum production they cover wage earners and clerical field force. The coverage of the reporting samples for the various nonmanufacturing industries ranges from approximately 25 percent for wholesale and retail trade, dyeing and cleaning, and insurance, to approximately 80 percent for quarrying and nonmetallic mining, anthracite mining, and public utilities.

The indexes for retail trade have been adjusted to conform in general with the 1935 Census of Retail Distribution and are weighted by lines of trade. For the public utilities they have been adjusted to the 1937 Census of Electrical Industries, for wholesale trade to the 1933 census, and for coal mining, year-round hotels, laundries, and dyeing and cleaning to the 1935 censuses.

Data for both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries are based on reports of the number of employees and the amount of pay rolls for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

The average weekly earnings shown in tables 4 and 5 are computed by dividing the weekly pay rolls in the reporting establishments by the total number of full- and part-time employees reported. As not all reporting establishments supply man-hours, average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are necessarily based on data furnished by a slightly smaller number of reporting firms. The size and composition of the reporting sample vary somewhat from month to month and, therefore, the average hours per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings shown may not be strictly comparable from month to month. The sample, however, is believed to be sufficiently adequate in virtually all instances to indicate the general movement of earnings and hours over the period shown. The changes from the preceding month, expressed as percentages, are
based on identical lists of firms for the 2 months, but the changes from August 1940 are computed from chain indexes based on the month-to-month percentage changes.

## EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL INDEXES, AVERAGE HOURS, AND AVERAGE EARNINGS

The indexes of employment and pay rolls as well as average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries in August 1941 are shown in table 4. Percentage changes from July 1941 and August 1940 are also given.

Employment and pay-roll indexes, as well as average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings for June, July, and August 1941, where available, are presented in table 5. The June and July figures, where given, may differ in some instances from those previously published because of revisions necessitated primarily by the inclusion of late reports. Indexes of employment and pay rolls are given in table 6 for 55 additional manufacturing industries for the months of June, July, and August, 1941. These indexes are based on 1939 as 100 and are available in mimeographed form for the period from January 1939 to January 1941, inclusive.

In table 7 indexes of employment and pay rolls are given for all manufacturing industries combined, for the durable- and nondurablegoods groups of manufacturing industries, and for each of 13 nonmanufacturing industries, by months, from August 1940 to August 1941, inclusive. The indexes for all manufacturing industries combined, the durable-goods group, and the nondurable-goods group have been adjusted to preliminary 1939 census figures. Comparable indexes for all available months and years back to January 1919 are given in tables 9, 10, and 11 of the December 1940 issue of this pamphlet. The chart on page 11 indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to August 1941.

Indexes of factory employment by metropolitan areas and cities of 100,000 population or over according to the 1930 Census of Populations are given in table 8 for July and August 1941 and August 1940, together with percentage changes from July to August 1941 and from August 1940 to August 1941.

Use of average hourly earnings in "escalator" clauses.-Average hourly earnings of wage earners, such as those shown in table 4, have been compiled regularly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics since 1932. These averages are published for the use of those who wish either to compare the average earnings of wage earners in different industries, or to study the changes in average earnings over a period of time.

Certain characteristics of the average earnings should be indicated.


The average of the actual earnings of wage earners as a group may change from one period to another for either of two reasons: (1) By reason of changes in the wages paid or (2) by reason of changes in the composition of the group of wage earners actually at work in different periods. As an example of the latter cause of change, it is evident that if, from one month to the next, the number of wage earners employed in a high-wage industry increases proportionally more than employment generally has increased, the average of actual earnings for the group as a whole will increase. This increase might take place even though there were no changes whatsoever in the earnings of any wage earner in any one of the establishments. It is apparent, therefore, that the Bureau's averages reflect both changes in the actual hourly rates paid as well as changes in the composition of the wage earners in the group. The averages contained in table 4 for all manufacturing, for durable goods, for nondurable goods, and for the various subgroups of industries, such as "iron and steel and their products," reflect both types of influence upon hourly earnings; and they measure the average of the actual earnings of the wage earners actually at work in each respective period.

To an increasing extent, use is being made of these average hourly earnings figures in so-called "escalator" clauses in Government contracts. These are designed to protect contractors from losses that might arise from general wage increases over which they could exercise no control. A number of contracts extending over many months have been written recently with clauses that provide for increased payments to the contractor in case of increases in the average of the hourly earnings in the durable-goods industries.

It should be pointed out that the characteristics of the Bureau's average hourly earnings figures, as described above, make it desirable to use these averages for other than their designed purpose with a certain degree of caution. The purpose for which they were compiled limits their usefulness, especially in July and August, as a measure of change in labor rates. In these months the averages usually show a seasonal movement unrelated to rates of pay. For example, the average hourly earnings figure in the durable-goods industries dropped from 73.2 cents in June 1940 to 72.7 cents in July 1940. This drop was due not to a general decline in wages in this period but almost entirely to the fact that employment in the automobile industry declined sharply as the result of model changes. This industry is a high-wage industry in which the average hourly earnings are about 95 cents an hour. Between June and July 1940 employment in the automobile industry dropped from 104.9 to 82.3. This relative decline, of a purely seasonable character, in the number of highly paid automobile workers was very largely responsible for the decline of half a cent noted in the average hourly earnings in durable-goods industries.

By way of illustration of the problem involved it would be possible to construct an index of earnings that was unrelated to changes in the relative occupational composition of the group workers actually at work. For example, giving the averages for the several industries the same weights in July and August 1940 that they had in June 1940 and considering only the influence of changes in average earnings in each industry, we find no change in the rate of earnings from June to July and approximately the same percentage change as is shown by the published figures from July to August. This means that from June 1940 to August 1940, the currently published figures show a slight decline over this 3 -month interval whereas the series computed with constant weights shows a small gain.

It is not within the province of the Bureau to indicate the type of average that was contemplated by the contracting parties in the contracts already drawn; least of all can the method of compiling an average be changed. It is obvious, however, that in incorporating any statistical series in legal documents careful consideration should be given to the purpose for which the figures were originally compiled and to their relevance to some new purpose. The officials of the Bureau are at the disposal of all those who wish to apply any of the Bureau's series to administrative problems. Carefully interpreted and applied, these data have a present usefulness far greater than was imagined in the past. Their appropriate adaptation to new uses involves on the one hand a careful consideration by the Bureau of the purposes of the contracting parties; on the other, consultation with the Bureau to discover whether the new figures as they stand meet the purposes in mind.

Table 4.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, August 1941

## manufacturing

Indexes are based on 3-year average, 1923-25=100. For "all manufacturing," "durable goods," "nondurable goods," and "aluminum manufactures," they have been adjusted to prelim inary 1939 census figures. The indexes for all other manufacturing groups and industries have been adjusted to 1937 census figures, except as otherwise noted, and are not comparable to indexes published in pamphlets prior to August 1939. Comparable series available upon request]

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week : |  |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index <br> Aug. <br> 1941 | Percentage change from - |  | Index Aug. 1941 | Percentage change from - |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { Aug. }}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { Aug. }}$ | Percentage change from - |  | Aug. <br> 1941 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | July | Aug. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1940}^{\text {Aug. }}$ |  | July | $\underset{1940}{\text { Aug. }}$ |  | July | Aug. <br> 1940 |  | July | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 132.8 | +1.8 | +23.6 | 157.8 | +3.4 | +49.6 | \$31.65 | +1.6 | +21.0 | 41.0 | +1.8 | +7.0 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 74.5 \end{array}$ | +0.2 | +12.0 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{2}$ Nondurable goods | 138.4 127.5 | +.5 +3.1 | +35.2 +13.6 | 177.1 136.2 | +2.8 +4.2 | +88.3 +30.5 | 36.54 25.37 | +2.3 +1.0 | +23.1 +11.5 | 42.6 39.4 | +2.7 +1.0 | +7.6 +5.7 | 83.0 65.8 | +.4 +.8 | +14.0 +7.6 |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not includingmachinery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 139.9 | +1.6 +1.3 | +26.4 +22.1 | 172.1 183.3 | +3.5 +1.0 | +51.5 +46.8 | 36. 14 38.81 | +1.8 $+\quad .3$ | +19.9 +20.3 | 41.4 40.1 | +3.6 +3.6 +3.8 | +6.5 +5.2 | 87.1 96.8 | + $+\quad .3$ + | +12.7 +14.1 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets-...-......... | 171.0 | +1.3 +2.2 | +28.18 | 183.3 240.8 | +1.0 +7.3 | +46.8 +73.6 | 38.81 33.76 | +5.0 | +20.3 +16.7 | 45.0 | +3.6 +7.8 | +5.5 +8.5 +8.8 | 96.8 80.2 | +.3 +3.9 | +14.1 +14.7 |
| Cast-iron pipe. | 96.1 | $-1.5$ | +19.9 | 111.8 | $-3$ | +46.5 | 27.91 | $-1.2$ | $-22.2$ | 41.1 | +1.4 | +7.9 | 67.5 | -. 4 | +13.5 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools | 127.4 | +3.1 | +25.6 | 147.5 | $+9.3$ | +58.2 | 30.38 | +6. 1 | +26.1 | 44.0 | +4.6 | +11.3 | 70.2 | +1.9 | +13.3 |
| Forgings, iron and steel ${ }^{3}$ - | 110.8 | +2.4 | +52.3 | 169.3 | +6.9 | +96.1 | 41. 41 | +4.4 | +28.9 | 45.9 | +3.2 | +11.8 | 90.5 | +1.2 | +15.4 |
| Hardware.-...-...--- | 113.2 | +9.1 | +18.2 | 153.6 | +23.8 | +44.3 | 33. 11 | +13.5 | +21.9 | 42.8 | +3.9 | +9.2 | 77.5 | +9.3 | +12.0 |
| Plumbers' supplies ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ | 102.6 | +. 9 | +18.2 | 107.1 | +5.4 | +31.2 | 30.21 | +4.5 | +11.2 | 40.1 | +3.1 | +1.2 | 75.3 | +1.3 | +9.5 |
| Stamped and enameled ware - .-......--------- | 225.1 | +1.4 | +36.9 | 288.5 | +6.0 | +58.0 | 29.77 | +4.6 | +15.4 | 41.6 | +4.0 | +4.8 | 72.0 | +. 6 | +9.5 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. . | 125.2 | +5.2 | +39.6 | 147.7 | +7.4 | +74.5 | 35. 51 | +2.1 | +25.0 | 44.0 | +1.2 | +10.0 | 81.1 | +. 9 | +13.5 |
|  | 117.2 | $+5$ | +20.0 | 127.6 | +4.5 | +43.1 | 30. 70 | +4.0 | +19.4 | 41.5 | +3.0 | +6.9 | 74.0 | +1.1 | $+10.5$ |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork | 109.5 | +2.0 | +-36.9 +-319 | 123.8 | +10.5 | +69.9 | 36. 84 | +8.3 | +24.1 | 44. 3 | +7.3 | +11.3 | 82.9 | $+8$ | +11.8 |
| Tin cans and other tinware | 145.3 | +4.6 | $\underline{+34.4}$ | 184.7 | +7.8 | $+51.4$ | 28.42 | +3.0 | +12.7 | 42.9 | +2.1 | +6.2 | 66.9 | +. 8 | +6. 4 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) ${ }^{3}$ | 142.6 | +1.6 -9.1 | + +39.2 +32.6 | 183.3 | $+5.2$ | +91.7 | 32.82 | +3.5 | +28.5 | 46.5 | +6.9 | +16.1 +4 | 70.8 | -3.2 | +11.3 |
| Wirework. | 193.7 | -9.1 | +32.6 | 252.3 | $-7.1$ | +54.4 | 31.75 | +2.2 | +16.5 | 41.5 | $-1.3$ | +4.2 | 76.0 | +3.4 | $\div 11.6$ |


| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 175.5 | +1.9 | +47.2 | 241.3 | +3.6 | +84.1 | 38.16 | +1.7 | $+25.0$ | 45.1 | +1.2 | +9.8 | 84.4 | $+.7$ | +13.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural implements (including tractors) | 172.0 | +. 4 | +31.1 | 227.5 | -. 4 | +49.7 | 36.31 | $-\mathrm{-}$ | +14.1 | 40.1 | $-2.7$ | +2.0 | 90.7 | +2.0 | +11.9 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 170.3 | +1.7 | +32.4 | 223.1 | +4.3 | +64.2 | 40.76 | +2.6 | +24.1 | 44.6 | +1.6 | +11.3 | 91.8 | +. 2 | +11.6 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. | 167.4 | +2.2 | +57.0 | 240.0 | +3.4 | +94.0 | 37.44 | +1.2 | +23.6 | 43.9 | +1.2 | +8.7 | 85.3 | +. 1 | +13.4 |
| Eng̣ines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills. | 314.2 | +5.5 | +78.6 | 540.8 | +7.3 | +125.2 | 45.77 | +1.8 | +26.1 | 46.2 | -. 2 | +5.1 | 98.6 | +2.0 | +20.2 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products. | 143.6 | +. 7 | +42.9 | 182.3 | +3.3 | +80.0 | 37.72 | $+2.6$ | +26.0 | 45.6 | +2.2 | +11.5 | 82.6 | +. 7 | +13.0 |
| Machire tools. | 351.5 | +1.6 | +48.0 | 553.4 | +3.5 | +82.7 | 43.53 | +1.9 | $+23.5$ | 51.2 | +. 9 | +9.7 | 85.0 | +1.0 | +12.5 |
| Radios and phonographs. | 202.4 | +7.2 | +28.8 | 234.0 | +7.0 | +56.2 | 28.32 | -. 2 | +21.3 | 41.3 | +. 2 | +7.2 | 68.7 | -. 4 | +13.3 |
| Textile machincry and parts. | 108.4 | +2.0 | +42.0 | 135.8 | +2.3 | + 94.8 | 34.49 | +. 3 | +30.2 | 46.6 | $+.1$ | +17.5 | 74.4 | +. 2 | +10.7 |
| Typewriters and parts... | 155.7 | +1.7 | +31.9 | 222.3 | +2.4 | +77.3 | 35.01 | +. 7 | +34.4 | 46.4 | +. 1 | +16.9 | 75.4 | $+.6$ | +14.9 |
| Transportation equipment ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 171.4 | $-4.5$ | +63. 2 | 224.1 | -2.3 | +93.9 | 41. 24 | +2.3 | +18.7 | 41.9 | +1.8 | +5.6 | 99.0 | +. 2 | $+11.3$ |
| Aircrait ${ }^{\text {che.-.- }}$ | 7,959.9 | +9.3 | +128.8 | 10,462.0 | +15.3 | +180.7 | 38.46 | +5.4 | +19.5 | 45.6 | +2.1 | +4.0 | 85.5 | +4.3 | +14.6 |
| Automobiles ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 109.3 | -13.8 | +27.9 | 137.3 | $-13.1$ | +42.8 | 41. 14 | +. 8 | +11.6 | 39.0 | +1.8 | $+.7$ | 105.7 | -. 9 | +10.8 |
| Cars, electric- and stcam-railroad ${ }^{3}$. | 89.2 | +. 2 | +74.2 | 83.7 | +3.2 | +98.6 | 33.29 | +3.1 | +14. 1 | 39.4 | $-3$ | +1.7 | 84.4 | +3.3 | +11.3 |
| Locomotives .-................ | 78.9 | +4.2 | +139.1 | 104. 9 | +2.4 | $+219.8$ | 40.74 | $-1.8$ | +33.7 | 46. 1 | -. 5 | +18.3 | 88.4 | $-1.3$ | +13.0 |
| Sbipbuilding ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 388.3 | +3.5 | +114.4 | 614.6 | +5.6 | +190.8 | 46.47 | +2.1 | +35.7 | 44.4 | -. 8 | +11.1 | 103.9 | +2.6 | +21.5 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 145.7 | +1.5 | +28.0 | 182.0 | +4.5 | +55.6 | 34. 99 | +3.0 | +21.5 | 43.0 | +2.5 | +6.6 | 80.8 | $+.5$ | +14.4 |
| Aluminum manufactures ${ }^{7}$. | 238.9 | +2.2 | $\underline{+22.4}$ | 342.8 | $+7.2$ | +47.2 | 35.67 | +4.9 | +20.4 | 42.6 | +4.3 | +5.8 | 84. I | $+.5$ | +13.7 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products Cloco....... | 192.8 | +1.6 | + 39.5 | 273.9 | $+3.8$ | +70.4 | 39.11 | +2.2 | +22.2 | 45.0 | +1.7 | +6.9 | 88.1 | $+.4$ | +14.7 |
| devices... | 117.6 | -. 6 | +23.5 | 145.8 | +5.3 | $+43.8$ | 27.37 | +6.0 | +16. 4 | 40.0 | +3.9 | +1.4 | 68.4 | +2.0 | +15.1 |
| Jewelry | 117.9 | +5.6 | +19.1 | 113.1 | +7.5 | +36.3 | 25. 72 | +1.8 | +14.5 | 42.5 | +2.2 | $+7.6$ | 60.7 | -. 4 | +8.4 |
| Lighting equipment | 115.7 | -. 6 | +31.8 | 122.4 | $+3.9$ | +60.0 | 33.08 | +4.6 | +21.5 | 42.0 | +3.9 | +6. 7 | 78.3 | $+.7$ | +14.0 |
| Silverware and plated ware--.-----.-......... | 84.8 | +1.8 | +23.4 | 94.4 | +8.0 | +56.0 | 32. 33 | +6.1 | +26.4 | 44. 1 | +4.9 | +12.2 | 74.1 | +1.1 | +13.3 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead and zinc-- | 103.5 | +. 7 | +13.2 | 118.4 | +1.5 | $+33.3$ | 32.29 | $+.7$ | +17.7 | 39.5 | +. 4 | $+3.1$ | 81.7 | +. 4 | +14.3 |
| Lumber and allied products. | 81.0 | +1.9 | +13.6 | 92.5 | +8.2 | +35.4 | 24.72 | +6.2 | +19.2 | 41.8 | +4.8 | +6.2 | 58.8 | +1.8 | +12.4 |
| Furniture | 108.4 | +2.7 | +19.1 | 116.1 | +5.4 | +42.1 | 25.43 | +2.7 | +19.5 | 42.5 | +2.7 | +7.2 | 60.2 | 1 | +11.8 |
| Lumber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Millwork_ ............ | 78.1 70.7 | +3.1 +.9 | +21.7 +8.9 | 74.9 80.6 | +9.6 +9.6 | +42.7 +29.4 | 26.28 23.58 | +6.2 +9.2 | +17.1 +19.2 | 43.3 41.1 | +3.6 +6.4 | +5.0 +5.7 | 61.2 57.4 | +2.7 +2.6 | +11.8 +12.7 |
| Sawmills.....- | 70.7 | +. 9 | +8.9 | 80.6 | +9.6 | +29.4 | 23.58 | +9.2 | +19.2 | 41.1 | +6.4 | +5.7 | 57.4 | +2.6 | +12.7 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. | 101.3 | $+1.7$ | +19.9 | 104.1 | +5.3 | +85.4 | 27.97 | +3.5 | $+18.0$ | 38. 5 | $+3.1$ | +3.7 | 72.1 | +. 2 | +8.1 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 79.4 | +2.3 | +23.4 | 77.0 | +4.8 | +43.5 | 25. 30 | +2.4 | +16.3 | 38. 9 | +1.3 | +2.1 | 64.6 | +. 2 | +13.8 |
| Cement | 83.4 | +1.1 | +11.9 | 93.6 | $+3.3$ | +28.8 | 31.82 | +2.2 | +15.1 | 40.7 | +1.2 | +5.3 | 77.8 | $+.9$ | +9.4 |
| Glass | 130.0 | +1.6 | +21.6 | 155.4 | +5.7 | +34.1 | 29.28 | +3.9 | +10.3 | 37.6 <br> 38. | +4.5 +4.0 | +5.2 | 78.2 | $-1$ | $+5.0$ |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products.Pottery | 44.4 119.4 | -1.7 +2.3 | -8.7 +31.4 | 35.9 124.1 | +3.1 +8.0 | -2.2 +53.2 | 28.36 26.22 | +4.9 +5.6 | +7.1 +16.6 | 38.2 38.3 | +4.0 +4.9 | +3.5 +5.5 | 73.2 68.7 | -2 <br> +1.0 | +1.4 +9.2 |

MANUFACTURING-Continued


| Ice cream. | 95.8 | $-.5$ | +5.2 | 84.1 | -1.2 | +7.8 | 29.64 | -. 7 | +2.5 | 46.0 | $-1.7$ | -. 7 | 64.1 | +1.2 | +3.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Slaughtering and meat | 118.1 | -. 3 | +10.5 | 143.3 | +2.8 | +27.6 | 31.58 | +3.2 | +15.4 | 41. 2 | $-.7$ | +3.8 | 76.6 | $+3.9$ | +11.1 |
| Sugar, heet. | 63.9 | +24.1 | -28.4 | 68.2 | +20.5 | -22.1 | 27.79 | -2.9 | +8.8 | 36. 4 | -2. 1 | -3.8 | 77.1 | $-1.5$ | $+13.7$ |
| Sugar refining, | 95.4 | -2.3 | -. 4 | 99.6 | +9.1 | +19.8 | 29.56 | +11.7 | +20.4 | 43.5 | +10.0 | +13.0 | 68.4 | +1.5 | +5.7 |
| Tobacco manufactur | 65.8 | $+.6$ | +2.2 | 70.0 | +. 3 | +12.4 | 19.37 | - ${ }^{3}$ | +10.0 | 37.2 | -. 1 | +4.0 | 52.0 | $-.3$ | +6.4 |
| Chewing and smoking tobaceo and snuff | 52.3 | $+.4$ | $-5.6$ | 68.2 | $+.4$ | +5.5 | 21.08 | + ${ }^{8}$ ) | $+12.3$ | 36.6 | $+.6$ | +6.2 | 57.8 | $-.5$ | +5.3 |
| Cigars and cigarettes..- | 67.5 | $+.7$ | +3.1 | 70.1 | +. 4 | +13.3 | 19.06 | -. 4 | +9.8 | 37.3 | -. 2 | +3.2 | 51.4 | . 3 | +7.0 |
| Paper and printing | 123.9 | $+.7$ | +7.6 | 130.9 | +1.8 | +18.0 | 32.04 | +1.0 | +9.7 | 40.1 | +1.4 | +5.0 | 82.4 | -. 2 | +4.4 |
| Boxes, paper | 142.0 | +2.3 | +20.8 | 181.9 | +4.8 | +39.2 | 25.72 | $+2.4$ | +15.2 | 41.9 | +1.6 | +5.7 | 61.8 | +. 8 | +9.4 |
| Paper and pulp | 127.8 | +1.4 | +9.3 | 162.7 | +3.7 | +30.4 | 31.18 | +2.3 | +19.4 | 43.1 | +2.7 | +7.2 | 72.5 | -. 3 | +11.3 |
| Printing and publishing: Book and job | 105. 5 | +. 1 | +5.8 | 98.5 | +. 1 | +14.7 | 32.21 | 0 | +8.4 | 39.9 | +. 1 | +5.4 | 81.5 | -. 3 | +2.7 |
| Newspapers and periodicals. | 114.7 | -. 1 | +.8 | 109.8 | - | +3.3 | 38.88 | +(8) | +2.5 | 35.7 | +. 7 | +.2 | 107.0 | -. 1 | +2.3 |
| Chemicals, petroleum, a | 141.8 | +2.1 | +18.8 | 179.2 | +1.9 | +33.3 | 33.64 | -. 2 | +12.3 | 40.0 | + ${ }^{(8)}$ | +3.4 | 83.7 | -. 1 | +8.3 |
| Petroleum refining............. | 127.9 | $+.5$ | +4.2 | 159.1 | +1.2 | +15.7 | 38.57 | +. 7 | +11.0 | 38.0 | +1.1 | +5. 7 | 102.5 | $-.4$ | +5.6 |
| Other than petroleum refining ${ }^{3}$. | 145.2 | +2.5 | $+22.4$ | 185. 4 | $+2.0$ | +38.9 | 31.91 | -. 4 | +13.4 | 40.6 | -. 3 | +2.4 | 78.0 | +. 1 | +10.9 |
| Chemicals ....--..-.-.-.-. | 180.1 | $+2.4$ | +27.2 | 247.3 | $+3.2$ | $+46.0$ | 36. 65 | $+7$ | +14.8 | 41.3 | +1.0 | +3.0 | 88.7 | $-1$ | +11.5 |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal. | 70.9 | +11.8 | +35.? | 65.1 | +8.3 | +34.0 | 14.82 | -3.0 | -1.0 | 38.7 | $-3.5$ | $-7.3$ | 37.1 | +1.5 | +7.2 |
| Druggists' preparations... ... | 134.4 | +4.5 | +17.6 | 164.9 | +1.3 | +29.7 | 27.47 | -3.0 | +10.2 | 40.4 | -2.5 | +1.8 | 64.6 | +. 2 | +7.4 |
| Explosives................. | ${ }^{(9)}$ | ${ }^{(9)}$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ | ${ }^{(9)}$ | $\left.{ }^{( }\right)$ | ${ }^{(9)}$ | 38.46 | +. 4 | +14.8 | 43.0 | +. 8 | +6.3 | 89.4 | -. 4 | +8.0 |
| Fertilizers | 89.6 | -1.1 | +10.4 | 90.8 | +1.2 | +28.3 | 18.67 | +2.6 | +15.6 | 36.1 | -1.9 | +3.6 | 51.7 | +4.5 | +11.5 |
| Paints and varnishes. | 144.7 | $-5$ | +17.1 | 171.3 | --. 8 | +29.6 | 32.58 | $-.2$ | +10.7 | 41.7 | $-1.7$ | +2.6 | 78.5 | +. 5 | +8.2 |
| Rayon and allied products. | 329.3 | +1.5 | +7.0 | 368.2 | $-.1$ | +15.8 | 28.60 | $-1.6$ | +8.1 | 39.3 | $-1.4$ | +. 1 | 72.8 | $-.2$ | +8.1 |
| Soap.. | 97.4 | +1.4 | +16.5 | 129.7 | -2.8 | +27.4 | 33.08 | +1.1 | +15.3 | 41.3 | +. 3 | +2.7 | 80.0 | +.8 | +12.3 |
| Rubber products.......... | 111.8 |  | +30.2 +45.4 |  | +2.4 +8.5 | +58.4 +80.4 | 39.82 29.60 | +2.1 +8.4 | +21.6 | 39.4 | +.3 +3.4 | +8.9 +8.9 | 86.1 | +2.1 +4.9 | +11.1 +14.6 |
| Rubber boots and shoes.......- | 79.4 86.7 | +. 1 | +35.2 +45.4 +22.9 | 102.2 | +8.5 -1.7 | +80.4 +52.6 | 29.60 39.20 | +8.4 -.9 | +24.1 +24.1 | 41.4 37.0 | +3.4 -2.2 | +8.4 +11.9 | 71.4 106.2 | +4.9 +1.4 | +14.6 +10.5 |
| Rubber goods, other-- | 192.9 | +2.0 | +34.2 | 228.3 | +6.8 | +60.8 | 28.76 | +4.7 | +19.8 | 41.3 | +1.8 | +5.8 | 70.0 | +3.1 | +13.2 |

Table 4.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, August 1941-Continued NONMANUFACTURING
[Indexes are based on 12-month average, $1929=100$, except for class I railroads, which are based on 1935-39 as 100]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Industry} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Employment} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Pay rolls} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Average weekly earnings} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{A verage hours worked per week} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{A verage hourly earnings} <br>
\hline \& \multirow{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Index } \\
& \text { Aug. }
\end{aligned}
$$
$$
1941^{\circ}
$$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Percentage change from-} \& \multirow{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Index } \\
& \text { Aug. } \\
& \text { 1941 }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Percentage change from-} \& \multirow{2}{*}{$$
\underset{1941}{\text { Aug. }}
$$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Percentage change from-} \& \multirow{2}{*}{$$
\underset{1941}{\text { Aug. }}
$$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Percentage change from-} \& \multirow{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Aug. } \\
& 1941
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Percentage change from -} <br>
\hline \& \& July
1941 \& Aug. \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { July } \\
& 1941
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\underset{1940}{\text { Aug. }}
$$ \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { July } \\
& 1941
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Aug. }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& July \& $\underset{1940}{\text { Aug. }}$ \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { July } \\
& 1941
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Aug. } \\
1940
\end{gathered}
$$ <br>
\hline Coal mining: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Anthracite ${ }^{1011}$ \& 50.0 \& +1.6 \& $+0.2$ \& 51.1 \& +46.6 \& +54.2 \& \$33.56 \& +44.3 \& +53.8 \& 33.8 \& +45.3 \& +39.3 \& 98.9

188 \& $-0.9$ \& +6.8 <br>
\hline $\xrightarrow{\text { Bituminous }}{ }^{10}$-.-...- \& 92.6 \& +2.5 \& +6.8 \& 116.6 \& +10.6 \& +41.3 \& 33.68 \& +7.9
+77 \& +32.3
+129 \& 32.4
41
4 \& +13.2 \& +15.4 \& 103.3 \& +.5 \& +14.1 <br>
\hline Metalliferous mining ${ }^{12}$ Quarrying and nonmetalic mining.. \& 80.0
53.9 \& +1.3
+2.3 \& +11.9
+11.0 \& 86.5
59.2 \& +9.1
+6.7 \& +26.3
+31.2 \& 34.05
27.82 \& +7.7
+4.3 \& +12.9
+18.2 \& 41.8
43.8 \& +5.6
+4.2 \& +.6
+6.0 \& 81.1
63.7 \& +2.0
+.3 \& +11.1
+11.2 <br>
\hline Crude-petroleum production ${ }^{13}$.. \& 62.3 \& +. 4 \& -1.9 \& 61.3 \& -. 3 \& +3.9 \& 35.83 \& -. 6 \& +5.9 \& 38.2 \& +. 2 \& -. 2 \& 92.2 \& -. 8 \& +5.5 <br>
\hline Public utilities: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Telephone and telegraph 1415. \& 89.1 \& +. 9 \& +12.7 \& 115.6 \& $-1$ \& +15.1 \& 31.70 \& -1.1 \& +2.1 \& 40.1 \& $-1.0$ \& +1.9 \& 79.5 \& . 1 \& +. 1 <br>
\hline Electric light and power ${ }^{14} 15$ \& 95.3 \& +. 7 \& +2.5 \& 115.2 \& +1. 5 \& +6.6 \& 36.76 \& +.7 \& +4.1 \& 40.4 \& +1.3 \& +. 7 \& 91.2 \& $-8$ \& +3.1 <br>
\hline Street railways and busses ${ }^{1415} 16$. \& 69.6 \& +. 2 \& +1.7 \& 77.8 \& +2.6 \& $+10.4$ \& 36.38 \& +2.4 \& +8.6 \& 47.3 \& +2.2 \& +3.8 \& 75.9 \& $+.2$ \& +5.1 <br>
\hline Trade: Wholesale ${ }^{14}{ }^{17}$ \& 95.7 \& +1.6 \& +6.2 \& 89.2 \& +1.3 \& +13.3 \& 32.38 \& $\bigcirc 2$ \& +6.7 \& 41.2 \& +. 5 \& +. 5 \& 79.1 \& -. 9 \& +6. 6 <br>
\hline Retail 1415 \& 96.4 \& -. 3 \& +8.7 \& 93.6 \& $-.4$ \& +14.8 \& 22. 50 \& -. 1 \& +5.7 \& 42.6 \& 0 \& $-.8$ \& 57.5 \& $+.1$ \& +5.9 <br>
\hline Food ${ }^{15}$..... \& 108.3 \& -. 4 \& +5.1 \& 105.7 \& +. 2 \& +10.4 \& 24.90 \& +. 5 \& +5.1 \& 42.7 \& +. 3 \& $-1.7$ \& 57.2 \& +. 7 \& +6. 1 <br>
\hline General merchandising ${ }^{145}$ \& 101.5 \& +. 6 \& +12.7 \& 97.8 \& +. 3 \& +18.8 \& 19. 03 \& -. 2 \& +5.6 \& 38.4 \& -1.2 \& +.9 \& 48.7 \& + 2 \& +2.1 <br>
\hline Apparel ${ }^{15}$...- .- \& 80.1 \& $-.7$ \& +9.6 \& 77.2 \& $-1.0$ \& +12.9 \& 22.51 \& $-.3$ \& +3.0 \& 38.4 \& -. 2 \& $-.7$ \& 58.5 \& - ${ }^{(8)}$ \& +5.2 <br>
\hline Furniture ${ }^{15}$-.- \& 77.8 \& -1.4 \& +4.3 \& 75.5 \& $-.7$ \& +14.6 \& 30. 22 \& +. 7 \& +9.9
+11 \& 44.0 \& +. 6 \& $-.9$ \& 72.7 \& +. 7 \& -7.0 <br>
\hline Automotive ${ }^{15}$.. \& 93.3 \& -1.2 \& +8.4 \& 95.8 \& -3.3 \& +20.4 \& 30.45 \& -2.2 \& +11.0 \& 47.1 \& +. 1 \& -1.8 \& 65.8 \& $-1.9$ \& +13.3 <br>
\hline Lumber ${ }^{15}$ - $10.7 .{ }^{\text {L }}$ \& 83.2 \& +2.0
$+\quad 3$ \& +9.5
+4.9 \& 85.5 \& +3.9
+1.6 \& +18.1
+102 \& 28.79 \& +1.9
+1.3 \& +7.9 \& 43.0 \& +. 5 \& $-2$ \& 68.1 \& +1.3

+ \& +8.4 <br>
\hline Hotels (year-round) 101418. \& 94.8
114.6 \& +.3
+1.0 \& +4.9
+11.5 \& 89.0
104.7 \& +1.6
-1.8 \& +10.2
+15.7 \& 16.23
19.00 \& $\begin{array}{r}+1.3 \\ +8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& +5.1
+3.7 \& 46.3
43.3 \& +.6
-.8 \& -.7
+.5 \& 34.7
44.1 \& +.3
+.5 \& +5.7
+3.7 <br>
\hline Dyeing and cleaning 10-... \& 118.5 \& -2.6 \& +11.1 \& ${ }^{11.6}$ \& -5.0 \& +10.7
+16.1 \& 12.39 \& -2.4 \& + +4.5 \& 43.1 \& -1.8 \& +. 8 \& 44.1
50.8 \& +.5
+.1 \& +3.7
+3.5 <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{(9)}$ \& +. 7 \& -10.9 \& (9) \& +. 5 \& $-3.7$ \& 39. 48 \& -. 2 \& +8.1 \& (9) \& (9) \& ${ }^{(9)}$ \& (9) \& (9) \& (9) <br>
\hline Insurance ${ }^{14}$-....-- \& ${ }^{(9)}$ \& +. 6 \& +1.7 \& ${ }^{(9)}$ \& +. 3 \& +5.1 \& 37.26 \& -. 3 \& +3.4 \& (9) \& ${ }^{9}$ \& (9) \& (9) \& (9) \& (9) <br>
\hline Building construction -- \& ${ }^{(9)}$ \& +2.1 \& +15.3 \& $\left.{ }^{9}\right)$ \& +3.3 \& +27.2 \& 35.76 \& $+1.2$ \& +10.3 \& ${ }^{35.7}$ \& +1.0 \& +4.6 \& 100. 1 \& $+2$ \& +5, 5 <br>
\hline Water transportation ${ }^{20}$... \& 79.3 \& +.9 \& -2.1 \& (9) \& (9) \& ${ }_{(0)}^{(9)}$ \& ${ }^{(9)}$ \& ${ }^{(9)}$ \& ${ }^{(9)}$ \& ${ }^{(9)}$ \& (9) \& ${ }^{(9)}$ \& ${ }^{(9)}$ \& ${ }^{(9)}$ \& ${ }^{(8)}$ <br>
\hline Class I steam railroads ${ }^{2}$........ \& 118.3 \& +1.7 \& +13.9 \& (9) \& (9) \& (9) \& ${ }^{(9)}$ \& ${ }^{(9)}$ \& (9) \& (9) \& (9) \& (9) \& (9) \& (9) \& (9) <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

1 Mimeographed sheetsgiving a verages by years, 1932 to 1939 , inclusive, and by months, January 1938 to August 1940, inclusive. a vailable on request. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of establish rnents than a verage weekly earnings, as not all reporting firms furnish man-hours. The figures a re not strictly conparable from
and composition of the reporting sample.
${ }^{2}$ Seo tables 9 , 10, and 11 in the December 1940 issue of Employment and Pay Rolls 1923 for the durable-and nondurable-goods groups.

Revisions in the following industries and groups ha ve been made as indicated
Forgings, iron and steel.-March, April. and May, 1941 a verage weekly earnings $t$
$\$ 38.19, \$ 38.37, \$ 40.45$; hours to $45.8,45.5,46.4$; hourly earnings to $83.5,84.6,87$. 141.0and 153.2.
ools, not edge.-May 1941 a verage weekly and hourly earnings to $\$ 32.28$ and 70.2 cents; employment and pay-roll indexes tc 135.4 and 172.1
Cars, electric-and steam-raitroad.-April and May 1941 a verage weekly earnings to $\$ 32.14$ and $\$ 34.16$; hours to 40.3 and 41.6 ; hourly earnings to 79.7 and 82.2 cents pay-roll indexes to 74.3 and 85.3.
to 42.8 and 43.9 ; employment indexes to weekly earnings to $\$ 9.17$, and $\$ 41$; hour and 433.5 .
Dyeing and finishing textiles.-April and May 1941 average weekly hours to 40.3 and
40.2 ; hourly earnings to 56.1 and 56.9 cents. and 172.0 ; pay-roll indexes to 191.8 and 2171
Chemical, petroleum and coal-products group-October 1040 to May 1941 amploymen indexes to $125.4,125.3,125.7,126.3,128.5,131.6,135.7,135.4$. Novemberand December 1940 pay-roll indexes to 139.4, 143.9; February, March, April, and May, 1941 pay-roll indexes to $144.8,149.1,158.3,164.9$.
Chemicals, other than petroleum-refining subgroup.-October 1940 to May 1941 employ-
ment indexes to 126.5, 126.4, 127.1, 128.1, 130.8, 134.6, 139.4, 138.6; October, Novem-
and May, 1941 pay-rollindexes to 14871540 , $163,170.7$ February, March, April ${ }^{4}$ See table 7 in the April 1941 issue of Employment and Pay Rolls for revised figures rom January 1940 to March 1941.
${ }^{5}$ Adjusted on basis of a complete employment survey of the aircraft industry made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for August 1940 . Not comparable with previously
published indexes from January 1939 to August 1940, inclusive. Comparable figures for this period given in table 9 of the September 1940 issue of Employment and Pay Rolls. $\begin{aligned} & \text { The indexes for "Automobiles" have been adjusted to } 1933 \text { census figures, but not }\end{aligned}$ ${ }^{8}$ The indexes for "Automobiles" have been adjusted to 1933 census figures, but not to later census figures because of problems in volving integrated industries. 'See table 8 in March 1941 Emplo
from January 1935 to February 1941

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { from January } 1935 \text { to February } \\
& 8 \text { Less than tio of } 1 \text { percent. }
\end{aligned}
$$

- Not a vailable.
${ }^{10}$ Indexesadjusted to 1935 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of pamphlet
11 See table 7 of October 1940 Employment and Pay Rolls for revised employment and pay-roll indexes, a verage hours worked per week, a verage hourly earnings, and
average weekly earmingsinanthracite mining, February 1940 to Soptember 1940 inclusive ${ }^{12}$ See table 7 of February 1941 pamphlet for revised figures for metalliferous mining from January 1938 to January 1941, inclusive.
${ }^{13}$ Does not include well-drilling or rig-building
14 A verage weeklv earnings. hourly earnings. and hours not comparable with figures published in pamphlets prior to January 1938 as they now exclude corporation officers, executives and ot ther employees whese duties are mainly supervisory.
Not comparable to indexes published in pamphlets prior to January 1940 Labor Reviews prior to April 1940, with but one exception, retail furniture, which has been revised since publication of July 1940 pamphlet back to January 1936. Comparable series for earlicr months a vailable upon request
${ }^{16}$ Covers street-railways and trolley and motorbus operations of subsidiary, affiliated, and successor companies; formerly "electric-railroad and motorbus operations and maintenance." ${ }_{17}$ Indexes adiusted to 1933 census. Ccmparable series in November 1934 and subsequent issues of Employment and Pay Rolls.
${ }^{18}$ Cash payments only; additional valuc of board, room, and tips not included.
18 See footnote 18 of table 10 in the July 1941 issue of Employment and Pay Rolls for revised average weekly earnings in tbe brokerage industry from January 1939 to 20 Based on
estimates prepared by the United States Maritime Commission.
${ }^{21}$ Preliminary-Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

Table 5.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries

## MANUFACTURING

[Indexes are based on 3-year average, 1923-25=100. For "all manufacturing," "durable goods," "nondurable goods," and "aluminum manufactures," they have been adjusted to preliminary 1939 census figures. The indexes for all other manufacturing, groups and industries have been adjusted to 1937 census figures, except as otherwise noted, and are not

| Industry | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | Average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week 1 |  |  | A. verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1941}{\text { Aug. }}$ | July <br> 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { Aug. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 1941 | July <br> 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { Aug. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ |
| All manufacturing ${ }^{2}$ | 132.8. | 130.5 | 127.9 | 157.8 | 152.6 | 152.2 | 831.65 | 831.24 | 831.88 | 41.0 | 40.3 | 41.3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cents } \\ 74.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 74.4 \end{array}$ | Cents 73.8 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{2}$ Nondurable goods | 138.4 127.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 187.7 \\ & 123.7 \end{aligned}$ | $135.1$ | 177.1 136.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 172.3 \\ & 130.7 \end{aligned}$ | 173.9 <br> 127.9 | 36. 54 <br> 25.37 | 35.83 <br> 25.12 | 36.91 25.11 | 42.8 39.4 | 41.5 39.0 | 43.1 39.4 | 88.0 6.8 | 82.6 65.7 | 82.2 85.0 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{2}$ | 127.5 |  |  | 136.2 |  |  |  |  | 25.11 | 39.4 | 39.0 |  | 65.8 | 65.7 | 65.0 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including | 139.9 |  | 136.1 |  | 168.3 | 168.6 |  |  |  | 41.4 |  | 42.0 | 87.1 |  |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills. | 149.1 | 147.2 | 144.0 | 183.3 | 181.6 | 179.9 | 38.81 | 38. 90 | 39.46 | 40.1 | 38.7 | 40.9 | ${ }_{96.8}$ | 86.5 96.5 | 96.4 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets...-.......... | 171.0 | 167.4 | 165.6 | 240.8 | 224.3 | 248.4 | 33.76 | 32.14 | 36.02 | 45.0 | 41.6 | 45.8 | 80.2 | 77.2 | 78.7 |
| Cast-iron pipe...----...-.....-- | 96.1 | 97.6 | 96.9 | 111.8 | 112.2 | 114.6 | 27.91 | 27.45 | 28. 25 | 41.1 | 40.4 | 41.9 | 67.5 | 67.7 | 67.0 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 127.4 | 123.6 | 120.4 | 147.5 | 134.9 | 139.2 | 30.38 | 28.65 | 30.32 | 44.0 | 42.0 | 43.9 | 70.2 | 69.1 | 69.9 |
| Forgings, iron and steel ${ }^{3}$ | 110.8 | 108. 2 | 105. 3 | 169.3 | 158.4 | 164.6 | 41. 41 | 39.68 | 42. 45 | 45. 9 | 44.4 | 47.4 | 90.5 | 88.6 | 89.7 |
| Hardware | 113.2 | 103.8 | 118.3 | 153.6 | 124.1 | 150.2 | 33.11 | 29.26 | 31.26 | 42.8 | 41.1 | 42.5 | 77.5 | 71.2 | 73.7 |
| Plumbers' supplies ${ }^{4}$ | 102.6 | 101. 7 | 102.4 | 107. 1 | 101.6 | 106. 3 | 30.21 | 28.89 | 29. 90 | 40.1 | 35.9 | 40.4 | 75.3 | 74.2 | 74.0 |
| Stamped and enameled ware.- | 225.1 | 222.0 | 220.2 | 288.5 | 272.1 | 279.0 | 29.77 | 28.61 | 29.67 | 41.6 | 39.9 | 41.7 | 72.0 | 71.6 | 71.2 |
| Steam and bot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. - | 125.2 | 119.0 | 114.1 | 147.7 | 137.5 | 137.8 | 35.51 | 34.65 | 36. 32 | 44.0 | 43.4 | 44.8 | 81.1 | 80.1 | 81.2 |
| Stoves | 117.2 | 116.6 | 115. 9 | 127.6 | 122. 1 | 124.7 | 30.70 | 29. 52 | 30. 33 | 41.5 | 40.3 | 41.5 | 74.0 | 73. 2 | 73.1 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork.. | 109.5 | 107.3 | 105.5 | 123.8 | 112.1 | 120.1 | 36.84 | 33.74 | 36.98 | 44.3 | 41.2 | 44.4 | 82.9 | 82.2 | 83.6 |
| Tin cans and other tin ware | 145.3 | 138.8 | 132.0 | 184.7 | 171.3 | 163.2 | 28.42 | 27.59 | 27.70 | 42.9 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 66.9 | 66.4 | 66.0 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, filcs, and saws) ${ }^{3}$ | 142.6 | 140.3 | 138.7 | 183.3 | 174.3 | 182.3 | 32.82 | 31.70 | 33.45 | 46.5 | 43.4 | 46.8 | 70.8 | 73.1 | 71.6 |
| Wirework.--...... | 193.7 | 213.2 | 216.1 | 252.3 | 271.6 | 284.5 | 31.75 | 30.85 | 31.88 | 41.5 | 42.0 | 42.9 | 76.0 | 73.5 | 74.3 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment. | 175.5 | 172.3 | 187.7 | 241.3 | 232.9 | 229.9 | 38.16 | 37.51 | 38.00 | 45.1 | 44.8 | 45.6 | 84.4 | 83.6 | 83.2 |
| Agricultural implements (including tractors)-.. | 172.0 | 171.4 | 171.8 | 227.5 | 228.4 | 233.3 | 36.31 | 36.62 | 37. 32 | 40.1 | 41.2 | 42.1 | 90.7 | 88.0 | 88.6 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 170.3 | 167.5 | 162.6 | 223.1 | 214.0 | 216.2 | 40.76 | 39.74 | 41.34 | 44.6 | 43.9 | 45.3 | 91.8 | 91.6 | 92.4 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.. | 167.4 | 163.8 | 158.8 | 240.0 | 232.0 | 224.0 | 37.44 | 37.06 | 37.01 | 43.9 | 43.5 | 43.9 | 85.3 | 85.0 | 84.2 |
| Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills. | 314.2 | 297.8 | 285.5 | 540.8 | 503.8 | 484.7 | 45.77 | 44.87 | 45.03 | 46.2 | 46,5 | 46.7 | 98.6 | 96.6 | 96.7 : |



| Industry | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  | A verage hours worked per week |  |  | A verage hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. | July <br> 1941 | $\underset{1941}{\substack{\text { June }}}$ | $\underset{\text { Aug. }}{\text { Aug }}$ | July 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 1941 | July <br> 1941 | June | $\underset{1941}{\text { Aug. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | June | $\underset{1941}{\text { Aug. }}$ | July. <br> 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nondurable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles and their products-Continued. Wearing apparel | 129.8 | 122.3 | 121.9 | 121.9 | 107.3 | 104. 1 | \$22.17 | \$20.89 | \$20. 48 | 36.4 | 35.4 | 36.0 | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Clothing, men's.-- | 123.4 | 121.9 | 120.0 | 114.0 | 109.4 | 107.3 | 23.62 | 22.82 | ${ }^{22.77}$ | 36.3 | 35.4 35.6 | 36.0 36.3 | 64. 5 | 63.9 | 65.9 |
| Clothing, women's | 176.2 | 159.8 | 158.6 | 155.1 | 127.8 | 118.9 | 23.54 | 21.43 | 20.14 | 36.4 | 35.0 | 35.7 | 60.4 | 58.4 | 54.3 |
| Corsets and allied garments. | 118.9 | 115.1 | 118.0 | 140.1 | 131.6 | 138.7 | 19.59 | 19.01 | 19. 49 | 37.3 | 37.9 | 38.8 | 51.5 | 50.1 | 49.6 |
| Men's furnishings.. | 129.0 | 126.2 | 121.8 | 144.7 | 138.4 | 131.1 | 16. 78 | 16.26 | 15.89 | 36.2 | 35.3 | 36.1 | 44.7 | 44.8 | 43.3 |
| Millinery --- | 79.8 | 57.5 | 62.8 | 74.5 | 39.6 | 42.5 | 28.54 | 21.05 | 20.66 | 33.6 | 27.6 | 28.6 | 74.0 | 71.7 | 68.4 |
| Shirts and collars | 133.6 | 129.2 | 132.0 | 140.6 | 131.0 | 135.7 | 16.69 | 16.11 | 16.29 | 37.4 | 36.9 | 37.3 | 44.8 | 43.8 | 43.7 |
| Leather and its manufactures. | 101.1 | 101.0 | 98.1 | 104.7 | 108.2 | 97.2 | 23.87 | 29.68 | 22.99 | 39.2 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 61.5 | 60.9 | 59.9 |
| Boots and shoes. | 98.3. | 98.1 | 94.9 | 100.7 | 98.8 | 91.9 | 22.90 | 22.53 | 21. 66 | 38.8 | 38.4 | 38.2 | 59.0 | 58.4 | 57.3 |
| Leather | 94.8 | 95.5 | 93.9 | 109.0 | 109.3 | 106.5 | 28.86 | 28.71 | 28.45 | 40.7 | 40.2 | 40.8 | 71.4 | 71.0 | 70.0 |
| Food and kindred products | 158.2 | 144.6 | 185.2 | 165.2 | 152.6 | 144.4 | 26.42 | 26. 68 | 27.08 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 65.8 | 66.1 | 67.2 |
| Baking. | 152.7 | 150.2 | 152.2 | 155.2 | 153.1 | 154.4 | 28.06 | 28.26 | 23.21 | 41.8 | 42.1 | 42.5 | 67.2 | 67.4 | 66.5 |
| Beverages. | 328.1 | 324.1 | 310.0 | 429.7 | 421.1 | 390.7 | 38.49 | 38.12 | 36.93 | 42.4 | 42.1 | 41.3 | 91.5 | 91.5 | 90.4 |
| Butter .-..-.-..------ | 111.0 | 112.3 | 113.5 | 105.1 | 104.2 | 104.9 | 24.94 | 24.35 | 24.15 | 47.4 | 47.0 | 46.9 | 51.7 | 51.1 | 51.0 |
| Canning and preserving | 303.7 | 210.1 | 135.9 | 321.3 | 213.4 | 133.5 | 20.18 | 19.38 | 18.75 | 39.9 | 38.9 | 36.6 | 52.2 | 50.4 | 51.9 |
| Confectionery | 91.3 | 83.2 | 80.4 | 100.6 | 84.5 | 85.5 | 21.28 | 19.61 | 20.50 | 38.6 | 35.6 | 38.1 | 55.1 | 54.6 | 54.6 |
| Flour-- | 78.1 | 80.0 | 77.9 | 80.6 | 81.9 | 79.1 | 28.09 | 27.62 | 27.22 | 42.9 | 43.2 | 43.2 | 64.5 | 63.5 | 63.1 |
| Ice cream. | 95.8 | 96.3 | 92.5 | 84.1 | 85.1 | 82.8 | 29.64 | 29.93 | 30.20 | 46.0 | 46.6 | 46.8 | 64.1 | 63.6 | 64.0 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 118.1 | 118.5 | 120.3 | 143.3 | 139.3 | 137.8 | 31.58 | 30.62 | 29.79 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 40.4 | 76.6 | 73.7 | 73.8 |
| Sugar, beet | 63.9 | 51.5 | 48.1 | 68.2 | 56.6 | 57.2 | 27.79 | 28.47 | 30.71 | 36.4 | 37.3 | 39.8 | 77.1 | 78.3 | 79.0 |
| Sugar refining, cane | 95.4 | 97.6 | 103.4 | 99.6 | 91.2 | 101.9 | 29.56 | 26.47 | 27.93 | 43.5 | 39.3 | 41.7 | 68.4 | 67.4 | 67.0 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 65.8 | 65.4 | 65.3 | 70.0 | 69.8 | 70.2 | 19.37 | 19.45 | 19.48 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 37.6 | 52.0 | 52.8 | 61.7 |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff | 52.3 | 52.0 | 52.1 | 68.2 | 67.9 | 67.1 | 21.08 | 21.06 | 20.76 | 36. 6 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 57.8 | 58.0 | 57.4 |
| Cigars and cigarettes..-..........-........ | 67.5 | 67.0 | 67.2 | 70.1 | 69.9 | 70.4 | 19.06 | 19.16 | 19.25 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 51.4 | 51.7 | 51.3 |
| Paper and printing | 123.9 | 123.0 | 121.6 | 130.9 | 128.6 | 128. 6 | 32. 04 | 31.70 | 32. 01 | 40.1 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 82.4 | 82.5 | 82.6 |
| Boxes, paper | 142.0 | 138.8 | 135. 1 | 181.9 | 173.6 | 170.4 | 25. 72 | 25.13 | 25.31 | 41.9 | 41.2 | 42. 3 | 61.8 | 61.4 | 60.5 |
| Paper and pulp | 127.8 | 126.0 | 124.6 | 162.7 | 156.9 | 157.7 | 31. 18 | 30.49 | 30.97 | 43.1 | 42.0 | 43.3 | 72.5 | 72.7 | 71.6 |
| Printing and publishing: <br> Book and job | 105. 5 | 105.4 | 101.7 | 98.5 | 98.4 | 94.8 | 32. 21 | 32. 24 | 32.30 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 81.5 | 82.0 | 82.6 |
| Newspapers and periodicals. | 114.7 | 114.8 | 117.4 | 109.8 | 109.8 | 113.6 | 38. 88 | 38. 93 | 39.39 | 35.7 | 35.6 | 35.8 | 107.0 | 106.8 | 106.9 |



See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries-Continued NONMANUFACTURING
[Indexes are based on 12-month average, $1929=100$ except for class I railroads, which are based on 1935-39 as 100]


1 Mimeographed sheets giving a verages by years, 1932 to 1939 , inclusive, and by months, January 1938 to August 1940, inclusive, available on request. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of establishments han average weekly earnings, as not all reporting firms furnish man-hours. The figure position of the reporting sample.
${ }_{2}$ See tables 9,10 , and 11 in the December 1940 issue of "Employment and Pay Rolls" for comparable series back to January 1919 for all manufacturing and back to January 1923 for the durable- and nondurable-goods groups.

Revisions in the following industries and groups have been made as indicated:
Forgings, iron and steel. - March, April, and May, 1941 average weekly earnings to cents; employment indexes to 97.4,99.8, 102.7; April and May pay-roll indexes to 141.0 and 153.2.

Tools, not edge.-May 1941 average weekly and hourly earnings to $\$ 32.28$ and 70.2
cents; employment and pay-roll indexes to 135.4 and cents; employment and pay-roll indexes to 135.4 and 172.1 .
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad.-April and May 1941 average weekly earnings to pay-roll indexes to 74.3 and 85.3 .
Shipbuilding.-April and May 1941 average weekly earnings to $\$ 39.17$ and $\$ 41$; hours to 42.8 and 43.9; employment indexes to 295.4 and 310.1 ; pay-roll indexes to 395.0 and 433.5 .
Dyeing and finishing textiles.-April and May 1941 average weekly hours to 40.3 and
40.2; hourly earnings to 56.1 and 56.9 cents.

Trand portation-quaipment group.-A pril and May 1941 employment indexes to 166.5
Chemical, petroleum, and coal-products group.-October 1940 to May 1941 employment indexes to $125.4,125.3,125.7,126.3,128.5,131.6,135.7,135.4$; November and December 1940 pay-roll indexes to 139.4, 143.9; February, March, April, and May 1941 pay roll indexes to 144.8, 149.1, 158.3, 164.9.
 and December pay-roll indexes to 140.2, 141.2, 145.4. and
May, 1941 pay-roll indexes to $148.7,154.0,163.2,170.7$.
Gee table 7 in the April 1941 issue of "Employment and Pan rm January 1940 to March 1941

- Adjusted on basis of a complete employment survey of the aircraft industry made
by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for August 1940. Not comparable with previously published indexes from January 1939 to August 1940, inclusive. Comparable figures fo this period given in table 9 of the September 1940 issue of "Employment and Pay Rolls." lathe indexes for "Automobiles" have been adjusted to 1933 Census figures, but not to later census figures beeause o! probl
mphlet for revised figures 8 Not available
- Indexes adjusted to 1935 Census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of pamphlet
10 See table 7 of October 1940 "Employment and Pay Rolls" for revised employment and pay-roll indexes, average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and it See table 7 of February 1941 pamphlet for revised figures for metalliferous mining from January 1938 to January 1941, inclusive.

12 Does not include well drilling or rig building.
${ }^{13}$ Average weekly earnings, hourly earnings, and hours not comparable with figures published in pamphiets prior to January 1938 as they now exclude corporation officers 14 Retail-trade indexes adjusted to 1935 Census and public-utility inde
Not comparable to indexes published in pamphlets prior to Labor Reviews prior to A pril 1940, with but one exception, retail furniture, which has been revised since publication of July 1940 pamphlet back to January 1936. Comparable series for earlier months available upon request.
and successor companies; formerly "electric-railroad and tenance."
tenance. 16 Index adju quent issues of "Empted to 1933 census. Comparable series in November 1934 and subse 17 Cash payments only; additional value of board, room, and tips not included
18 Cash payments only; additional value of board, room, and tips not included.
18 Indexes of employment and pay rolls are not available; percentage changes from preceding month substituted
${ }^{19}$ See footnote 18 in table 10 in the July 1941 issue of "Employment and Pay Rolls" for revised average weekly earnings in the brokerage industry from January 1939 to January 1941.
on estimates prepared by the United States Maritime Commission.
${ }_{21}$ Preliminary-Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

Table 6.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Fifty-five Additional Manufacturing Industries
[12-month average $1939=100]$

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1941}{\text { August }}$ | July | June | $\left.\right\|_{1941} ^{\text {August }}$ | July <br> 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ |
| Iron and steel group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal doors and shutters. | 145. 7 | 138.6 | 133.9 | 196.4 | 191.0 | 170.3 |
| Firearms. | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) | (1) | (1) |  |
| Screw-machine products. | 200.2 | 197.9 | 191.1 | 273.8 | 263.1 | 263.5 |
| Wire drawing ${ }^{2}$ | 138.2 | 136.2 | 136.1 | 170.6 | 171.8 | 171.0 |
| Wrought pipe not made in rolling mills. | 151.7 | 156.3 | 156. 5 | 192.7 | 184.7 | 200.2 |
| Steel barrels, kegs, and drums ${ }^{2}$... | 142.3 | 140.2 | 134.4 | 185. 2 | 175.1 | 181.6 |
| Machinery group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machine-tool accessories. | 237.3 | 229.0 | 222.0 | 312.2 | 295.6 | 278.7 |
| Pumps ${ }^{2}$. | 194.5 | 188.3 | 183.1 | 285.2 | 261.5 | 268.1 |
| Refrigerators and refrigerating apparatus - | 143.8 | 152.1 | 154.8 | 184.8 | 180.4 | 186.1 |
| Sewing machines. | 130.1 | 129.7 | 128.2 | 197.6 | 190.2 | 194.1 |
| Washing machines, wringers, and driers. | 124.5 | 138.7 | 139.1 | 155.1 | 174.5 | 180.0 |
| Transportation-equipment group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonferrous-metals group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sheet-metal work Smelting and refining of scrap metal | 148.7 147.1 | 147.2 147.0 | 142.9 142.1 | 190.0 188.4 | 182.0 172.5 | 179.9 167.6 |
| Lumber group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Caskets and morticians' goods | 102.7 | 101.8 | 100.3 | 113.8 | 110.6 | 108.5 |
| Wood preserving | 124.5 | 120.6 | 121.8 | 161.0 | 149.7 | 152.9 |
| Wood turned and shaped ${ }^{2}$ - | 113.7 | 117.3 | 110.1 | 134.4 | 132.9 | 129.5 |
| Wooden boxes, other than cigar-- | 122.8 | 126.3 | 126.9 | 164.1 | 158. 2 | 161.4 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings...-... | 130.0 | 128.0 | 123.7 | 156.6 | 155.7 | 146.2 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Abrasive wheels ${ }^{2}-2$ Asbestos products | 186.9 146.2 | 182.9 133.2 | 179.9 138.4 | 234.8 191.4 | 221.4 | 225.4 |
| Gypsum ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 109.1 | 105. 2 | 120.2 | 148.3 | 133.0 | 145. 6 |
| Glass products made from purchased glass. | 148.1 | 141. 1 | 140.8 | 167.3 | 156.1 | 157.0 |
| Wallboard and plaster, except gypsum.. | 142.7 | 138.0 | 133.6 | 181.1 | 165.0 | 156.2 |
| Textiles: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textile bags ${ }^{2}$ | 113.0 | 111.6 | 110.8 | 131.9 | 129.6 | 123.1 |
| Cordage and twine ${ }^{2}$ | 137.2 | 135.9 | 133.0 | 180.8 | 178.7 | 170.5 |
| Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads | 111.0 | 103.9 | 99.1 | 164.2 | 126.2 | 115.3 |
| Housefurnishings, other | 134.0 | 135.2 | 147. 6 | 166.3 | 158.4 | 168.7 |
| Jute goods, except felt. | 131.9 | 128.4 | 126. 1 | 175.0 | 162.4 | 159.5 |
| Handkerchiefs... | 106.4 | 106.2 | 103. 3 | 130.1 | 122.0 | 119.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings. | 108.4 | 108.6 | 106.3 | 129.1 | 131.1 | 127.4 |
| Leather gloves and mittens | 149.9 | 143.8 | 141.3 | 194.0 | 184.0 | 179.0 |
| Trunks and suitcases ...... | 170.5 | 159.0 | 150.6 | 164.8 | 147.7 | 148.3 |
| Food group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cereal preparations | 120.1 | 121.4 | 109.8 | 143.9 | 137. 1 | 125.5 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk. | 123.7 | 126.0 | 124.8 | 142.6 | 143.0 | 140.7 |
| Feeds, prepared.......... .. | 111.6 | 114.6 | 109.6 | 126.6 | 139.5 | 127.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper bags.... | 130.2 | 123.6 | 120.8 | 153.2 | 147.1 | 146. 7 |
| Envelopes. | 120.5 | 116.9 | 115.5 | 132.7 | 128.3 | 128.4 |
| Paper goods, not elsewhere classifled. | 126.8 | 123. 1 | 121. 1 | 144.6 | 138.5 | 137.1 |
| Bookbinding-........... | 116.0 | 110.8 | 92.3 | 148.3 | 134. 1 | 110.7 |
| Lithographic | 106.5 | 105.4 | 104.2 | 121.5 | 114.0 | 113.1 |
| Chemical, petroleum, and coal products group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compressed and liquefied gases.. | 140.4 | 141.3 | 139. 5 | 167.0 | 177.2 | 179.0 |
| Perfumes and cosmetics..... | 107.3 | 100.9 | 98.1 | 116.9 | 113.0 | 100.5 |
| Coke-oven products........ | 126.2 | 125. 7 | 122.1 | 147.5 | 147.7 | 145.7 |
| Paving materials... | 127.0 | 131. 3 | 117.6 | 158.8 | 160.2 | 139.6 |
| Roofing materials_- | 135.4 | 132.9 | 128.8 | 169.2 | 169.8 | 165. 4 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Fifty-five Additional Manufacturing Industries-Continued
[12-month average $1939=100$ ]

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1941}{ }{ }^{\text {August }}$ | July 1941 | June 1941 | $\underset{1941}{\text { August }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1941}$ |
| Miscellaneous group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemical fire extinguishers ${ }^{2}$ - | 301.4 | 276.8 | 258.5 | 432.1 | 383.9 | 360.4 |
| Buttons. | 116. 2 | 112.6 | 112.4 | 148.2 | 135.5 | 139.3 |
| Instruments, professional, scientific, and commercial | 200.0 | 192.2 | 185.5 | 242.1 | 246.4 | 231. 1 |
|  | 173.6 | 168.1 | 166.3 | 204.2 | 198.1 | 196.4 |
| Photographic apparatus.-...-.-......-...-.... | 126.9 | 123.9 | 120.4 | 156.4 | 149.1 | 154.3 |
| Pianos, organs, and parts ...-.-.-.-.-.----. | 126.1 | 123.2 | 121.5 | 144.6 | 137.6 | 133.2 |
| Toys, games, and playground equipment. | 144.6 | 136.0 | 134.7 | 157.1 | 145.3 | 145.8 |

${ }_{2}$ Not available.
${ }^{2}$ Revisions of employment and pay-roll indexes in the following industries have been made as indicated:
Wire drawing-April and May employment to 136.3, 136.9; pay roll to 158.0,168.7.
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums-A pril and May employment to 117.8, 129.9; pay roll to 146.1, 168.6.
Pumps-March, April, and May employment to 157.9, 165.4, 173.8; pay roll to 203.8, 218.5, 243.0.
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts-April and May employment to 148.0, 159,8; pay roll to 169.4, 185.7.
Wood turned and shaped-May employment to 115.8; A pril and May pay roll to 135.3 and 136.3 .
Abrasive wheels-December, January, February, March, April, and May employment to $144.6,150.7$, 156.1, 163.4, 171.8, 177.1; pay roll to 159.3, 157.5, 171.0, 181.6, 202.6,221.4..

Asbestos products-April and May employment to 121.8, 127.2; pay roll to 140.8, 158.9.
Gypsum-April and May employment to 110.5, 116.7; pay roll to 126.1, 134.0.
Textile bags-A pril and May employment to 111.0 and 110.4; A pril pay roll to 119.7.
Cordage and twine-February, March, April, and May employment to 117.3, 119.8, 124.4 and 128.7; January, February, March, April, and May pay roll to 121.1, 129.7, 137.8, 147.9, and 160.3.

Chemical fire extinguishers-April and May employment to $225.2,241.5$; pay roll to $273.1,332.8$.

Table 7.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Manufacturing ${ }^{1}$ and Nonmanufacturing ${ }^{2}$ Industries, August 1940 to August 1941

| Industry | 1940 |  |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. |
| Manufacturing Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries | 107.5 | 107.4 | 111.4 | 113.8 | 114.7 | 116. 2 | 115.5 | 117.8 | 119.9 | 122.6 | 124.9 | 127.9 | 130.5 | 132.8 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{8}$ | 104. 3 | 102.4 | 108.2 | 112.8 | 115.5 | 117.7 | 118.3 | 121.0 | 123.7 | 127.7 | 131.3 | 135.1 | 137.7 | 138.4 |
| Nondurable goods 4.... | 110.6 | 112.2 | 114.4 | 114.8 | 113.8 | 114.8 | 112.7 | 114.7 | 116.3 | 117.8 | 118.8 | 121.1 | 123.7 | 127.5 |
| Nonmanufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite mining ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 50.7 | 49.9 | 49.8 | 49.4 | 50.4 | 50.8 | 50.3 | 50, 6 | 50.2 | 48.7 | 48.6 | 49.2 | 49.3 | 50.0 |
| Bituminous-coal mining ${ }^{4}$-- | 88.0 | 86.6 | 87.7 | 89.2 | 89.8 | 90.1 | 90.2 | 90.6 | 91. 1 | 23.5 | 87.9 | 88.1 | 90.3 | 92, 6 |
| Metalliferous mining ${ }^{6}$-...- | 69.9 | 71.5 | 72.5 | 72.6 | 72.5 | 72.2 | 72.5 | 73.4 | 74.3 | 77.2 | 77.1 | 78.9 | 79.0 | 80.0 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 45.3 | 48.5 | 48.9 | 48.8 | 47.2 | 45. 4 | 41.7 | 42.4 | 44. 2 | 48.2 | 51.0 | 51.9 | 52.7 | 53.9 |
| Crude-petroleum production. | 62.9 | 63.6 | 63.0 | 62.4 | 61.3 | 60.7 | 60.3 | 60.4 | 60.2 | 60.1 | 60.3 | 61.5 | 62.1 | 62.3 |
| Telephone and telegraph ${ }^{7}$ - | 77.9 | 79.0 | 78. 9 | 79.1 | 79.2 | 79.7 | 80.4 | 80.9 | 81.8 | 83.2 | 84.6 | 86.3 | 88.3 | 89.1 |
| Electric light and power ${ }^{7}$-- | 91, 1 | 93.0 | 92.7 | 92.3 | 91.8 | 91.3 | 90.5 | 90.1 | 90.3 | 91.3 | 92.2 | 93.5 | 94.6 | 95.3 |
| Street railways and busses ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 68.5 | 68.4 | 68.5 | 68.7 | 68.7 | 68.4 | 68.3 | 68.0 | 68. 2 | 68.3 | 68.9 | 69.1 | 69.5 | 69.6 |
| Wholesale trad | 90.4 | 90.1 | 90.9 | 91.0 | 91.8 | 92.5 | 91.2 | 91.4 | 91.8 | 92.4 | 92.2 | 93.8 | 94.2 | 95.7 |
| Retail trade ${ }^{\text {? }}$ | 92.3 | 88.7 | 92.8 | 94.3 | 96.3 | 108.11 | 90.5 | 90.7 | 92, 5 | 97.8 | 96.1 | 97.8 | 96.7 | 96.4 |
| Year-round hotels | 92.0 | 90.3 | 91.6 | 93.4 | 92.3 | 92.6 | 92.9 | 93.9 | 94. 2 | 95.2 | 96.3 | 95.0 | 94.5 | 94.8 |
| Laundries ${ }^{5}$ | 99.5 | 102. 8 | 101.9 | 100. 2 | 99.7 | 100.3 | 101.4 | 101. 1 | 102. 5 | 104.9 | 108.3 | 112.0 | 115.8 | 114.6 |
| Dyeing and cleaning ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 104, 7 | 106. 7 | 110.0 | 109.4 | 106.0 | 103.3 | 101.0 | 101. 4 | 104. 4 | 117.2 | 120.6 | 122.7 | 121.7 | 118.5 |
|  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries. | 105.4 | 105. 5 | 111.6 | 116.2 | 116.4 | 122.4 | 120.7 | 126.8 | 131.2 | 134.7 | 144.1 | 152.2 | 152.6 | 157.8 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{8}$ | 107.8 | 106. 5 | 115.1 | 123.4 | 125. 1 | 131. 7 | 132.0 | 139.3 | 144. 6 | 149.9 | 163.1 | 173.9 | 172.3 | 177.1 |
| Nondurable goods '...- | 102.7 | 104. 4 | 107.7 | 108. I | 106.6 | 112. 1 | 108. 1 | 112.9 | 116.3 | 117.7 | 122.9 | 127.9 | 130.7 | 136.2 |
| Nonmanufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite mining : | 38.5 | 33.1 | 39.3 | 32.3 | 37.6 | 42. 7 | 38.5 | 45.2 | 42.4 | 24.3 | 33.4 | 51.2 | 34.8 | 51.1 |
| Bituminous-coal mining ${ }^{6}$ - | 81.2 | 82.5 | 83.2 | 83.6 | 84.5 | 91.4 | 87, 8 | 90.8 | 93.8 | 15.5 | 103.4 | 107.2 | 105.4 | 116.6 |
| Metalliferous mining ${ }^{6}$----- | 66.7 | 68.5 | 69.5 | 71.3 | 69.8 | 72.8 | 70. 4 | 71.8 | 72.7 | 78.9 | 81.5 | 85.3 | 79.3 | 86.5 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining |  |  | 46.2 |  |  | 42. 4 | 36. 9 |  |  | 47.0 | 53. 2 |  | 55. 5 | 59.2 |
| Crude-petroleum produc- |  | 45.2 | 46.2 | 40.7 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 36.9 | 38.2 | 40.3 | 47.0 | 53.2 | 50.7 | 55.5 | 59.2 |
| tion | 58.2 | 59.0 | 58. 2 | 57.6 | 56.8 | 55.9 | 55, 7 | 57.3 | 956.1 | 57.8 | 58.6 | 59.9 | 61.4 | 61.3 |
| Telephone and telegraph ${ }^{7}$ - | 100. 2 | 100.4 | 101.8 | 102. 2 | 103. 2 | 103. 5 | 103.9 | 104. 3 | 106. 4 | 107.3 | 110.5 | 113.0 | 115. 7 | 115.6 |
| Electric light and power ${ }^{7}$ - | 104.8 | 108.1 | 105.8 | 107.0 | 106.9 | 106.0 | 105. 1 | 105. 4 | 106. 1 | 107.6 | 109.6 | 111.4 | 113.5 | 115.2 |
| Street railways and busses ${ }^{7} 8$ | 70.4 | 70.4 | 71.5 | 70.7 | 70.3 | 73.1 | 70.7 | 71.0 | 72.5 | 72.0 | 72.7 | 76.2 | 75.8 | 77.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 79.0 | 78.7 | 81.1 | 80.2 | 80.7 | 83.4 | 80.5 | 81.4 | 82.0 | 83.4 | 84.6 | 88.4 | 88.0 | 89.2 |
| Retail trade ${ }^{7}$ | 84.2 | 81.5 | 85, 1 | 85.8 | 87.1 | 97.3 | 83.7 | 84.6 | 86.2 | 91.7 | 91.5 | 95.2 | 94,0 | 93.6 |
| Year-round hotels | 82.4 | 80.7 | 81.8 | 84.2 | 83.6 | 84.1 | 84.1 | 86.1 | 85.7 | 87.1 | 87.9 | 87.4 | 87.6 | 89.0 |
| Laundries ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 87.7 | 90.5 | 89.9 | 88.0 | 87.2 | 89.2 | 89.8 | 89.7 | 90.9 | 95.8 | 98. 7 | 102.5 | 106.7 | 104. 7 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 78. 2 | 78.9 | 85.6 | 82.4 | 77.8 | 75.8 | 73.3 | 74.4 | 77.2 | 97.8 | 96. 1 | 98.4 | 96, 4 | 91.6 |

[^1]Table 8.-Indexes of Employment in Manufacturing Industries by Metropolitan Area [12-month average $1937=100]$

| Metropolitan area | Employment index |  | Percentage change July to August 1941 | Employment index $\qquad$ <br> August 1940 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage } \\ & \text { change } \\ & \text { August } 1940 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { August } 1941 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August 1941 | July 1941 |  |  |  |
| Akron, Ohio | 113.2 | 112.0 | +1.1 | 84.5 | +34.0 |
| Albany, N. Y. 1 | 112.5 | 111.0 | +1. 4 | 88.1 | +27.7 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 105.3 | 103.6 | +1.6 | 83.0 | +26.9 |
| Baltimore, Md | 155.5 | 149.3 | +4.2 | 114.0 | +36.4 |
| Birmingham, Ala | 133.9 | 132.9 | +. 8 | 108.5 | +23.4 |
| Boston, Mass. ${ }^{1}$ | 139.7 | 136.2 | +2.6 | 104.5 | +33.7 |
| Cambridge, Mass.... | 110.2 | 105.0 | +5.0 | 80.3 | $+27.7$ |
| Lynn, Mass | 176.6 | 170.5 | +3.6 | 102.5 | +72.3 |
| Somerville, Mass. | 100.6 | 91.9 | +9.5 | 86.0 | +17.0 |
| Boston city and outside ${ }^{1}$ | 140.8 | 138.0 | +2.0 | 107.3 | +31.2 |
| Bridgeport, Conn. | 151.7 | 147.2 | +3.1 | 100.2 | +51.4 |
| Buffalo, N. Y .-..-.-.-.-..........-.... | 141.9 | 140.9 | +.7 | 104. 7 | $+35.5$ |
| Canton, Ohio | 142.9 | 141.0 | +1.3 | 98.3 | +45.4 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn | 120.6 | 119.3 | +1.1 | 95.5 | +26.3 |
| Chicago, ll - | 129.2 | 126.8 | +1.9 | 100.2 | +28.9 |
| Gary, Ind. | 124.9 | 123.3 | +1.3 | 116. 2 | $+7.5$ |
| Chicago city and outside. | 129.4 | 127.0 | +1.9 | 99.3 | +30.3 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 119.4 | 116.7 | +2.3 | 91.2 | +30.9 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 133.7 | 131.9 | +1.4 | 99.3 | +34.6 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 130.5 | 128.2 | +1.8 | 95.3 | +36.9 |
| Dallas, Tex---- | 135.9 | 132.6 | +2.5 | 94.3 | +44.1 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 112.8 | 113.5 | -. 6 | 87.5 | +28.9 |
| Denver, Colo | 121.6 | 117.8 | +3.2 | 98.6 | +25.9 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 110.7 | 116.4 | -4.9 | 107.9 | +2.6 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 87.4 | 90.6 | $-3.5$ | 68.3 | +28.0 |
| Duluth, Minn. | 86.8 | 84.5 | +2.7 | 72.3 | +20.1 |
| El Paso, Tex | 98.1 | 98.1 | - | 88.2 | +11:2 |
| Erie, Pa | 147.6 88.1 | 148.2 86.7 | -.4 +1.6 | 93.6 | a +57.7 +6.5 |
| Flint, Mich | 88.1 67.9 | 86.7 93.5 | +1.6 | 82.7 70.4 | +6.5 -3.6 |
| Fort Wayne, Ind | 120.0 | 119.3 | $+.6$ | 79.3 | +51.3 |
| Fort Worth, Tex. | 108.8 | 105.6 | +3.0 | 87.1 | $+24.9$ |
| Grand Rapids, Mich | 134.5 | 133.8 | $+.5$ | 104.0 | +29.3 |
| Hartford, Conn. | 147.5 | 146. 1 | +1.0 | 105.4 | +39.9 |
| Houston, Tex | 119.6 | 116.5 | +2.7 | 97.3 | +22.9 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 140.1 | 136.2 | $+2.9$ | 110.3 | +27.0 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 143.1 | 135.5 | +5.6 | 108.2 | +32.3 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 110.6 | 112.4 | -1.6 | 83.8 | +32.0 |
| Kansas City, Kans ---.---- | 104.4 | 99.9 | +4.5 | 92.7 | +12.6 |
| Kansas City, Mo., and outside | 112.9 | 117.2 | $-3.7$ | 80.5 | +40.2 |
| Knoxville, Tenn- | 117.7 | 116.4 | +1.1 | 95.1 | +23.8 |
| Los Angeles, Calif | 184.9 | 177.3 | +4.3 | 117.6 | +57.2 |
| Long Beach, Calif....---7--..... | 121.1 | 125. 2 | $-3.3$ | 86.7 |  |
| Los Angeles city and outside..... | 186.6 | 180.3 | +3.5 | 118.4 | +57.6 |
| Louisville, Ky.- | 114.4 | 115.9 | -1.3 | 95.8 | +19.4 |
| Lowell, Mass | 107.7 | 111.8 | -3.7 | 95.9 | +12.3 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 115.7 | 113.5 | +1.9 | 88.5 | +30.7 |
| Miami, Fla--̇-- | 84.1 | 80.8 | +4.1 | 78.2 | +7.5 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 120.2 | 116.8 | +2.9 | 89.2 | +34.8 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul | 119.2 | 118.7 | +. 4 | 90.2 | +32.2 |
| St. Paul, Minn | 123.4 | 126.2 | -2. 2 | 87.6 | +40.9 |
| Minneapolis city and outside.... | 116.9 | 114.8 | +1.8 | 91.6 | +27.6 |
| Nashville, Tenn | 109.8 | 108.6 | +1.1 | 91.1 | $+20.5$ |
| New Haven, Conn...............-.-.... | 140.5 | 138.7 | +1.3 | 98.6 | +42.5 |
| New Orleans, La | 133.9 | 132.4 | +1.1 | 94.3 | +42.0 |
| New York and northeastern New Jersey ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 127.6 | 127.9 | -. 2 | 104.8 | +21.8 |
| Newark, N. J - | 135.4 | 133.4 | +1.5 | 105. 4 | +28.5 |
| Jersey City, N.J | 116.7 | 114.6 | +1.8 | 99.4 | +17.4 |
| Paterson, ${ }^{\text {N }}$. $\mathrm{J}^{\text {J }}$ | 152.7 | 151.9 | $+.5$ | 119.9 | +27.4 |
| Elizabeth, N. J.-.-.----..-----. | 134.9 118.6 | 133.0 | +1.4 | 102.5 | $+31.6$ |
| Yonkers, N. Y | 118.6 126.6 | 114.1 | +3.9 | 90.2 | $+31.5$ |
| New York City and outside ${ }^{\text {- }}$...- | 126.6 | 128.3 | -1.3 | 104.7 | +20.9 |

See footnote at end of table.

Table 8.-Indexes of Employment in Manufacturing Industries by Metropolitan AreaContinued

| [12-month average 1937 $=100$ ] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Metropolitan area |  | Employment index |  | Percentage change July to August 1941 | Employment index $\qquad$ <br> August 1940 | PercentagechangeAugast 1940toAugust 1941 |
|  |  | August 1941 | July 1941 |  |  |  |
| Norfolk, Va. ${ }^{1}$ |  | 216.1 | 219.1 | -1.4 | 149.9 | +44.2 |
| Oklahoma City, Okla. |  | 113.2 | 106.9 | +5.9 | 91.3 | +24.0 |
| Omaha, Nebr_-........ |  | 111.2 | 111.3 | -. 1 | 90.5 | +22.9 |
| Peoria, Ill |  | 115.0 | 111.1 | +3.5 | 84.0 | +36.9 |
| Philadelphia, Pa.: |  | 121.7 | 120.6 | $+.9$ | 97.4 | +24.9 |
| Camden, N. J |  | 165.1 | 140.5 | +17.5 | 141.0 | +17.1 |
| Philadelphia city and outside ${ }^{1}$. |  | 118.2 | 119.0 | -. 7 | 93.9 | +25.9 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa |  | 123.7 | 122.4 | +1.1 | 100.2 | +23.5 |
| Portland, Oreg. |  | 146.5 | 140.0 | +4.6 | 93.3 | $+57.0$ |
| Providence, R. I. 1 |  | 123.9 | 121. 6 | +1.9 | 98.1 | +26.3 |
| Fall River, Mass.- |  | 112.6 | 112.5 | $+.1$ | 103.5 | +8.8 |
| New Bedford, Mass. |  | 102.4 | 100.3 | +2.1 | 72.0 | +42.2 |
| Providence city and outside ${ }^{1}$.- |  | 121.4 | 128.6 | +2.2 | 103.1 | $+27.4$ |
| Reading, Pa |  | 78.0 | 77.4 | +. 8 | 69.4 | +12.4 |
| Richmond, Va-. |  | 115.0 | 114.8 | $+.2$ | 103.3 | +11.3 |
| Rochester, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}_{\text {.. }}$ |  | 123.2 | 119.2 | +3.4 | 99.9 | +23.3 |
| St. Louis, Mo.-...... |  | 119.1 | 118.6 | +. 4 | 93.2 | +27.8 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah... |  | 93.5 | 95.7 | -2.3 | 80.7 | +15.9 |
| San Antonio, Tex - |  | 116.5 | 113.1 | +3.0 | 107.8 | +8.1 |
| San Diego, Calif --..- |  | 359.4 | 308.0 | +16.7 | 186.3 | +92.9 |
| San Francisco, Calif.1.-.- |  | 151.1 | 144.6 | +4.5 | 109.2 | +38.4 |
| Oakland, Calif. |  | 161.4 | 160.9 | $+.3$ | 140.6 | +14.8 |
| San Francisco city and outside ${ }^{1}$ - |  | 148.7 | 140.7 | +5.7 | 101.8 | +46.1 |
| Scranton, $\mathrm{Pa}_{-}$. .... |  | 102.7 | 99.3 | +3.4 | 89.3 | +15.0 |
| Seattle, Wash-...- |  | 175.2 | 161.2 | +8.7 | 119.8 | +46.2 |
| South Bend, Ind. |  | 127.7 | 136.9 | $-6.7$ | 92.3 | +38.4 |
| Spokane, Wash.-..- |  | 107.8 | 105.9 | +1.8 | 105.3 | +2.4 |
| Springfield, Mass. ${ }^{1}$ - |  | 132.4 | 131.5 | +. 7 | 96.5 | +37.2 |
| Syracuse, N. Y -- |  | 133.6 | 130.5 | +2.4 | 103.8 | +28.7 |
| Tacoma, Wash. |  | 121.0 | 113.6 | $+6.5$ | 105.5 | +14.7 |
| Tampa, Fla-.. |  | 128.2 | 123.5 | $+3.8$ | 112.7 | +13.8 |
| Toledo, Ohio...... |  | 98.8 | 98.7 | +. 1 | 75.1 | +31.6 |
| Trenton, N. J...... |  | 136.9 | 133.3 | +2.7 | 116.6 | +17.4 |
| Tulsa, Okla. |  | 117.6 | 115.2 | +2.1 | 94.5 | +24.4 |
| Utica, N. Y......- |  | 133.7 | 133.9 | -. 1 | 95.0 | +40.7 |
| Washington, D. C. ${ }^{1}$ |  | 154.0 | 154.6 | -. 4 | 112.3 | +37.1 |
| Wichita, Kans.-.-. |  | 324.4 | 301.6 | +7.6 | 121.2 | +167.7 |
| Wilmington, Del.. |  | 132.8 | 129.9 | +2.2 | 95.6 | +38.9 |
| Worcester, Mass_ |  | 120.8 | 119.5 | +1.1 | 97.7 | +23.6 |
| Youngstown, Ohio..... |  | 116.3 | 115.9 | +. 3 | 95.2 | +22.2 |

1 Includes employment in Government navy yards and arsenals.

## Wage-rate changes in american industries

The following table gives information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring during the month ending July 15, 1941, as shown by reports received from manufacturing and nonmanufacturing establishments which supply employment data to this Bureau.

As the Bureau's survey does not cover all establishments in an industry and furthermore, as some firms may have failed to report wage-rate changes, these figures should not be construed as representing the total number of wage changes occurring in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries.

Table 9.-Wage-Rate Changes Reported by Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Establishments During Month Ending August 15, $1941^{12}$

| Group and industry | Establishments |  | Employees |  | Average percentage change in wage rates of employees having increases |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total number covered | Number reporting increases | Total number covered | Num- <br> ber reporting increases |  |
| All manufacturing- | 38, 701 | 885 | 7, 629,475 | 290, 249 | 7.3 |
| Durable goods | $12,793$ | $406$ | $4,139,876$ | $160,348$ | 7.4 |
| Nondurable goods.... | $20,908$ | $479$ | $3,489,589$ | $129,906$ | 7.2 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery- | 2, 572 | 59 | 1, 104, 765 | 16,980 | 9.5 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.-..... .-- | 342 | 4 | 586, 479 | 4,257 | 11.1 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets .-.......... | 66 | 4 | 19, 191 | 651 | 3.3 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools | 119 | 3 | 16,749 | 400 | 5.7 |
|  | 99 | 3 | 20,190 | 452 | 7.5 |
| Plumbers' supplies .-.------- | 110 | 3 | 29,042 | 1,044 | 12.3 |
| Stamped and enameled ware. | 237 | 7 | 51, 667 | 2,123 | 8.3 |
| Steam and hot-water beating apparatus and steam fittings. | 109 | 4 | 44, 933 | 1,205 | 8.6 |
|  | 243 | 8 | 43,651 | 1,508 | 11.1 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork | 293 | 5 | 36,038 | 238 | 7.9 |
| Wirework | 164 | 9 | 26, 157 | 2, 444 | 13.0 |
| Screw-machine products. | 84 | 3 | 20, 867 | 177 | 7.4 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment....- .- | 9, 871 | 139 | 1, 247, 901 | 64, 018 | 7.1 |
| Agricultural implements (including tractors).- .- | 110 | 15 | 70,733 | 29,396 | 5.3 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies... | 590 | 12 | 343, 428 | 1,983 | 8.1 |
| Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills | 70 | 3 | 92, 445 | 15,777 | 10.0 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products.. | 2, 272 | 75 | 405, 819 | 9, 883 | 8.0 |
| Machine tools...-..-.-.-.-.... | 205 | 10 | 97, 463 | 2, 253 | 5.4 |
| Radios and plonographs ---- | 80 | 3 | 59,411 | 251 | 8.5 |
| Textile machinery and parts.. | 129 | 5 | 25, 125 | 155 | 5.3 |
| Machine-tool accessorics.- | 109 | 7 | 19,975 | 964 | 4.2 |
| Refrigerators and refrigerating apparatus. | 51 | 5 | 36,979 | 3,210 | 7.8 |
| Transportation equipment | 844 | 30 | 908, 044 | 39, 319 | 8.9 |
| A ircraft. --.-- | 108 | 9 | 220, 375 | 15, 214 | 8.9 |
| Automobiles.- | 403 | 7 | 396, 679 | 10, 240 | 5.6 |
| Shipbuilding.. | 219 | 11 | 215, 695 | 12, 842 | 11.4 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products.. | 1, 083 | 55 | 255, 527 | 20, 874 | 4. 8 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products.. | 341 | 20 | 103, 698 | 12, 085 | 3.3 |
| Jewelry-...-.-...-....... | 198 | 5 | 19,521 | 149 | 2.2 |
| Lighting equipment. | 88 | 3 | 14,093 | 74 | 7.8 |
| Sheet-metal work... | 131 | 5 | 8,194 | 231 | 8.9 |
| Lumber and allied products.......... | 2, 825 | 82 | 382, 110 | 14, 804 | 6.6 |
| Furniture.. --- | 717 | 32 | 118,149 | 8,519 | 6.9 |
| Lumber: Millwork | . 580 | 14 | 45, 230 | 2, 218 | 6.3 |
| Sawmills.- | 751 | 22 | 145, 058 | 2, 621 | 5.0 |
| Wooden boxes, other than cigar.. | 140 | 3 | 14, 691 | 305 | 3.5 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.... | 1, 598 | 41 | 243, 529 | 4,348 | 6. 9 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 530 | 13 | 50, 517 | 885 | 6.9 |
| Glass. | 153 | 3 | 74, 701 | 336 | 7.8 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | 244 | 3 | 5,924 | 48 | 6. 3 |
|  | 129 | 5 | 34, 695 | 644 | 7.8 |
| Glass products made from purchased glass.. | 57 | 4 | 3,554 | 426 | 6.1 |
| Wallboard and plaster, except gypsum. | 24 | 3 | 7,309 | 775 | 5.8 |
| Textiles and their products.. | 6,671 | 184 | 1,438,442 | 38, 377 | 7.2 |
| Fabries.-.-...---. ... | 3, 513 | 82 | 1, 070, 136 | 27, 430 | 7.0 |
| Cotton goods.--.--- | 824 | 4 | 450, 480 | 1,660 | 10.4 |
| Cotton smallwares...-----... | 135 | 7 | 16,058 | 548 | 9.9 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles. | 231 | 4 | 59, 539 | 657 | 11.6 |
| Hats, fur-felt . . . . .-... ... | 49 | 6 | 8,163 | 3, 274 | 5.9 |
| Hosiery-..---....-. | 325 | 3 | 101, 429 | 760 | 9.3 |
| Knitted outerwear--- | 223 | 9 | 19, 177 | 407 | 10.1 |
| Silk and rayon goods ------ | 405 | 15 | 77, 406 | 1,720 | 6.8 |
| Woolen and worsted goods.. | 415 | 19 | 170, 405 | 11,332 | 6. 9 |
| Cordage and twine---- . | 61 | 3 | 13, 146 | 756 | 7.9 |
| Wearing apparel | 3, 158 | 52 | 368, 306 | 5,947 | 8.4 |
| Clothing, men's --- | 1,215 | 14 | 158, 471 | 1,686 | 10.3 |
| Clothing, women's..------- | 1, 184 | 22 | 99,495 | 984 | 11.5 |
| Corsets and allied garments. | 64 | 3 | 12,242 | 231 | 8.6 |
| Men's furnishings... | 153 | 4 | 15, 273 | 270 | 6. 9 |
| Shirts and collars | 278 | 5 | 59, 210 | 1,969 | 6.7 |
| Gloves and mittens, cloth or cloth and leather.. | 40 | 4 | 7,817 | 807 | 5.4 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.-Wage-Rate Changes Reported by Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Establishments During Month Ending August 15, 1941 —Continued

${ }^{1}$ Figures are not given for some industries to avoid disclosure of information concerning individual establishments. They are, however, included where practicable in "all manufacturing," and in the various industry groups.

2 No decreases reported.
\& Approximate-based on previous month's sample.

## Public Employment

Monthly reports on employment and pay rolls in the executive service, on relief programs, and on construction projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds, are presented in tables 10 through 19.

Table 10.-Employment and Pay Rolls for the Executive Service of the United States Government, August 1941 ${ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Class | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1941}{\text { August }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent- } \\ & \text { age } \\ & \text { change } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1941}^{\text {August }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ |
| Entire service: Total_ | 1,444,985 | 1,391, 689 | +3.8 | \$217, 772, 054 | \$205, 977, 306 | +5.7 |
| Regularappropriation | 1,249, 979 | 1,203, 371 | $+3.9$ | 188, 866, 179 | 178, 152, 006 | +6.0 |
| Emergency appropriation.. | 22, 437 | 24,486 | -8. 4 | 3, 253, 790 | 3, 407, 055 | $-4.5$ |
| Force a ccount | 172, 569 | 163, 832 | +5.3 | 25, 652, 085 | 24, 418, 245 | +5.1 |
| Inside the District of Columbia: Total | 186, 931 | 185, 182 | +. 9 | 31, 740, 104 | 28, 524, 770 | +11.3 |
| Regular appropriation --...- | 173, 553 | 171, 425 | +1.2 | 29, 249, 425 | 26, 063, 693 | +12.2 |
| Emergency appropriation.............-- | 3,360 | 3, 558 | -5.6 | 541,562 | 482, 691 | +12.2 |
| Force account .......---. | 10,018 | 10,199 | -1.8 | 1,949, 117 | 1,978,386 | -1.5 |
| Outside the District of Columbia: Total | 1,258, 054 | 1, 185, 874 | +6. 1 | 186, 031, 950 | 177, 452,536 | +4.8 |
| Regularappropriation .-... | 1,076,426 | 999, 490 | +7.7 | 159, 616, 754 | 152, 088, 313 | +5.0 |
| Emergency appropriation..... | 19, 077 | 40,361 | $-52.7$ | 2, 712, 228 | 2, 924,364 | $-7.3$ |
| Force account....................- | 162, 551 | 146, 023 | +11.3 | 23, 702,968 | 22, 430, 859 | +5.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Data relate to the last pay period of the month.
Table 11.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds, August $1941{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of profect | Employment |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Monthly } \\ \text { pay } \\ \text { rolls } \end{array}\right\|$ | Manhours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maxi- mum | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All programs.. | 5,909 | 5,110 | \$672,435 | 767, 821 | \$0.876 | \$787, 796 |

Federal projects financed from National Industrial Recovery Act and Public Works Administration Appropriation Act, 1938 funds

All projects.
Airpórt construction (exclusive of buildings).
Building construction.-
Public roads ${ }^{4}$ -
Reclamation.

| ${ }^{3} 909$ | 836 | \$111, 677 | 139,402 | \$0.801 | \$163, 200 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 129 | 129 | 12,748 | 19, 063 | . 669 | 7,361 |
| 172 | 153 | 19,829 | 19,516 | 1. 016 | 117,840 |
| (5) | 34 | 2, 012 | 5,161 | . 390 | 4, 000 |
| 574 | 520 | 77, 088 | 95, 662 | . 806 | 33, 909 |

Non-Federal projects financed from National Industrial Recovery Act, Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, 1935 1936, and 1937, and Public Works Administration Act, 1938 funds

All projects.
Building construction.
Electrification
Heavy engineering
Railroad construction..
Reclamation
Streets and roads...
Water and sewerage.
Miscellaneous

| 5,000 | 4,274 | $\$ 560,758$ | 628,419 | $\$ 0.892$ | $\$ 624,596$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 361 | 279 | 37,614 | 25,186 | 1.493 | $\mathbf{3 5 , 5 1 7}$ |
| 274 | 257 | 53,614 | 37,116 | 1.444 | 14,206 |
| 3,921 | 3,355 | 432,038 | 526,786 | .820 | 545,330 |
| 63 | 63 | 242 | 400 | .605 | 0 |
| 21 | 13 | 1,308 | 1,598 | .819 | 374 |
| 153 | 137 | 11,090 | 11,006 | 1.008 | 2,440 |
| 186 | 149 | 22,130 | 23,605 | .938 | 26,529 |
| 21 | 21 | 2,722 | 2,722 | 1.000 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^2]Table 12.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Low-Rent Housing Projects Operated by the United States Housing Authority, August 1941
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Employment |  | Monthly pay rolls | Manhours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All divisions.- | 44, 191 | 37, 277 | \$5,034,069 | 5, 172, 506 | \$0.973 | \$8,387, 872 |
| New England.-.. | 5,578 | 5, 031 | 758, 669 | 716,211 | 1. 059 | 1, 265, 732 |
| Middle Atlantic. - | 6, 666 | 5, 683 | 1,032,921 | 861,036 | 1. 200 | 1,480,442 |
| East North Central | 7,181 | 6,213 | 1,013, 502 | 869,679 | 1. 165 | 1, 401, 664 |
| West North Central. | 595 | 532 | 98,866 | 81, 113 | 1. 219 | 123.202 |
| South Atlantic..... | 12,392 | 10, 279 | 1,131,699 | 1,395, 221 | . 811 | 1,653, 093 |
| East South Central.- | 2,389 | 1,818 | 159, 252 | 225, 342 | . 707 | 441,531 |
| West South Central_ | 4,673 | 3,858 | 422, 022 | 506, 043 | . 834 | 1, 168,890 |
| Mountain | 681 | 596 | 50, 217 | 48,043 | 1.045 | 88, 663 |
|  | 2,197 | 1,912 | 304, 774 | 260, 205 | 1. 171 | 637, 763 |
| Outside continental United States.- | 1,839 | 1,355 | 62, 147 | 209, 613 | . 296 | 126,892 |

Table 13.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Work-Relief Projects of the Work Projects Administration, August $1941{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Average weekly employment | Pay-roll disbursements | Man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All W PA projects ${ }^{2}$.- | 1,042, 565 | \$62, 100, 000 | 134,000,000 | \$0. 463 |
| Defense projects Nondefense projects. | $\begin{aligned} & 349,719 \\ & 692,846 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,800,000 \\ & 41,300,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45,800,000 \\ & 88,200,000 \end{aligned}$ | .454 .468 |

${ }^{1}$ Data on employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in August on each type of project were not available when this report was prepared. The figures for July are presented in table 14.
${ }^{2}$ Includes projects operated by other Federal agencies but financed by WPA funds.
Table 14.-Average Employment and Pay Rolls on Work-Relief Projects of the Work Projects Administration, by Type of Project, July $1941{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Employment ${ }^{2}$ | Pay-roll disbursements | $\underset{\text { worked }}{\text { Man-hours }}$ | Average hourly earnings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects... | 1,054,901 | \$68, 231, 116 | 147, 192, 880 | \$0. 464 |
| Conservation | 24, 231 | 1,395, 554 | 3,059, 570 | 456 |
| Highways, roads, and streets. | 352, 311 | 20, 413, 836 | 48, 095, 868 | 424 |
| Community service programs (excluding sewing). | 216,742 | 15, 140, 620 | 29, 669, 846 | . 510 |
| Public buildings. | 122, 051 | 8,769,378 | 17, 722, 400 | . 495 |
| Publicly owned or operated utilities | 97, 605 | 6,391, 913 | 13, 326, 421 | . 480 |
| Recreational facilities ${ }^{8}$. | 41, 238 | 3,060,708 | 6,047, 743 | . 506 |
| Sanitation....-.......... | 8,444 | 568,542 | 1,367, 632 | . 416 |
| Sewing-.-.-.-.-. | 58,173 | 3, 424, 281 | 8,300, 265 | . 413 |
| Airports and airways.-.------- | 64, 317 | 4, 187, 509 | 10, 024, 547 | . 418 |
| Not elsewhere classified-Total.. | 69, 789 | 4, 878, 775 | 9, 578, 588 | . 509 |
| National defense vocational training- | 39, 599 | 2, 279,044 | 5, 018, 599 | 454 |
| Other. | 30, 190 | 2, 599, 731 | 4, 559, 989 | 570 |

[^3]Table 15.-Employment and Pay Rolls on National Youth Administration Projects, August and July, 1941
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August 1941 | July 1941 | August 1941 | July 1941 |
| Total.-- | 318, 726 | 325, 045 | \$7, 565, 989 | \$7, 176, 122 |
| Student Work Program | 338 | 2,309 | 1,350 | 12,375 |
| Out-ol-school Work Program.... | 318, 388 | 322, 736 | 7,564,639 | 7,163,747 |

Table 16.-Employment and Pay Rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps, August and July $19411^{1}$

| [Subject to revision] |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  | August 1941 | July 1941 | August 1941 | July 1941 |
| All groups.. | 203, 271 | 210, 121 | \$9, 888,783 | \$10, 388, 164 |
| Enrolled personnel ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 173, 944 | 178, 296 | 5, 469, 939 | 5,603,997 |
| Nurses ${ }^{\text {3 }}$-...----...---- | 114 | 124 | 15, 809 | 17, 313 |
| Educational advisers ${ }^{3}-{ }^{\text {----- }}$ | 1,243 | 1,392 | 236,419 | 244,314 |
| Supervisory and technical ${ }^{\text {a }}$.- | 27,970 | 30,309 | 4, 266,626 | 4,522,540 |

${ }^{1}$ Employment figure is an average of counts of enrolled personnel taken at 10 -day intervals, and number employed on last day of month for other groups.
${ }^{2}$ August data include 3,273 enrollees and pay roll of $\$ 58,210$ outside continental United States; in July the corresponding figures were 3,249 enrollees and pay roll of $\$ 60,711$.
${ }^{8}$ Included in executive service, table 10.
Table 17.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, August $1941{ }^{1}$

| [Subject to revision] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of project | Employment | Monthly pay rolls | Man-hours worked during month | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| All projects.. | 14,670 | \$2,383, 076 | 2, 118, 653 | \$1. 125 | \$6, 707, 038 |
| Building construction ${ }^{3}$-. | 13,982 | 2,335, 100 | 2, 069, 552 | 1.128 | 6, 397, 763 |
| Streets and roads.---. | 412 | 6,913 | 10, 624 | . 651 |  |
| Water and sewerage.. | 151 | 26, 499 | 26, 304 | 1. 007 | 53,253 |
| Heavy engineering.... | 125 | 14, 564 | 12, 173 | 1. 196 | 256,016 |

1 Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor.
3 Includes 595 employees; pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 95,544 ; 85,344$ man-hours worked; and material orders placed of $\$ 61,576$ on projects financed by RFC Mortgage Co.

Table 18.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Federal Appropriations, by Type of Project, August $1941{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Employment |  | Monthly pay rolls | Man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum ${ }^{2}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All projects | ${ }^{3} 883,408$ | 813, 397 | \$129, 039, 031 | 142, 552, 446 | \$0.905 | \$232, 024, 934 |
| Airport construction | 58, 333 | 52, 249 | 7, 332, 087 | 9, 802, 371 | . 748 | 16,547,255 |
| Building construction: | 61, 219 | 52,797 | 7,014,754 | 7,840,946 | . 895 | 8,889, 425 |
| Nonresidential | 320,964 | 288,683 | 50, 776, 689 | 51, 119, 406 | . 993 | 77, 474, 402 |
| Electrification: <br> Rural Electrification Administration projects | 10,560 | 8,601 | 616, 152 | 1, 137, 798 | . 542 | 2,623,917 |
| Other than REA projects. | 1,040 | 924 | 132,509 | 132, 030 | 1. 004 | 138,739 |
| Heavy engineering | 5, 391 | 5,391 | 430, 877 | 727,967 | . 592 | 522,893 |
| Public roads ${ }^{\text {- }}$.... | (6) | 90, 330 | 9,564,235 | 14,029, 475 | . 682 | 15, 451,875 |
| Reclamation | 33, 540 | 32,097 | 5, 317, 686 | 5, 999,343 | . 886 | 8,192,410 |
| River, harbor, and flood control: Dredging, dikes, revetments, etc. $\qquad$ | 37,496 | 33, 146 | 4,261,731 | 5,803, 526 | . 734 | 5,321, 021 |
| Locks and dams. | 8,074 | 7,482 | 1,139,830 | 1, 336, 478 | . 853 | 1,234, 638 |
| Ship construction: <br> Naval vessels | 172, 302 | 164,803 | 31, 499, 671 | 32, 576, 356 | . 967 | 64, 298, 302 |
| Other than naval vessels | 55,348 | 49,639 | 9, 883,600 | 8, 175, 594 | 1. 055 | 22, 678, 806 |
| Streets and roads.. | 4,203 | 3, 058 | 379, 462 | 511, 321 | . 742 | 903, 320 |
| Water and sewage | 1,644 | 1,381 | 153, 135 | 178, 823 | . 856 | 401, 692 |
| Miscellaneous. | 22, 964 | 22, 216 | 736, 613 | 2, 181, 012 | . 338 | 7,346, 239 |

1 Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor, and Government agency doing force-account work.
$s$ Includes weekly average for public-road projects.

- Financed by Rural Electrification Administration loans.
${ }^{5}$ Under the Jurisdiction of the Public Roads Administration.
- Not available, weekly average includes the total for all projects.

Table 19.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads, August 1941, July 1941 and August $1940^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Item | Employment ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{1941}^{\text {August }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1940}^{\text {August }}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { August }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { August } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total. | 206, 333 | 202, 158 | 201,836 | \$16, 845, 535 | \$16, 758, 517 | \$15, 045, 089 |
| New roads Maintenance. | 67,699 138,631 | $\begin{array}{r} 65,507 \\ 136,651 \end{array}$ | 64,133 137,703 | $5,227,201$ $11,618,334$ | $4,924,578$ $11,833,939$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,357,497 \\ 10,687,592 \end{array}$ |

[^4]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes force-account and supervisory and technical employees shown under other classifications to the extent of 202,075 employees and pay-rol disbursements of $\$ 29,816,240$ for August 1941, and 195,657 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 29,202,412$ for July 1941.
    2 Increase less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.
    ${ }^{3}$ Revised.
    4 Data covering PWA projects financed from National Industrial Recovery Act funds, Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937 funds, and Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 funds are included. These data are not shown under projects financed by the Work Projects Adminis tration. Includes 3,125 wage earners and $\$ 333,772$ pay roll for August $1941 ; 3,446$ wage earners and $\$ 358,713$ pay roll for July 1941, covering Public Works Administration projects financed from Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 , 1936, and 1937 funds. Includes 2,627 wage earners and $\$ 328,128$ pay roll for August 1941 financed from funds provided by the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 .
    ${ }^{s}$ Includes 595 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 95,544$ for August 1941; 467 employees and pay-roli disbursements of $\$ 93,869$ for July 1941 on projects financed by the RFC Mortgage Co.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ 3-year average $1923-25=100$-adjusted to Preliminary 1939 Census of Manufactures. See tables 9, 10 , and 11 of December 1940 Employment and Pay Rolls, for comparable figures back to January 1919 for "'all manufacturing" and January 1923 for "durable goods" and "nondurable goods."
    212 -month average for $1929=100$. Comparable indexes for wholesale trade, quarrying, metal mining, and crude-petroleum production are in November 1934 and subsequent issues of Employment and Pay Rolls or in February 1935 and subsequent issues of Monthly Labor Review. For other nonmanufacturing indexes see notes 5,6 , and 7.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes: Iron and steel, machinery, transportation equipment, nonferrous metals, lumber and allied products, and stone, clay, and glass products.
    4 Includes: Textiles and their products, leather and its manufactures, food and kindred products, tobacco manufactures, paper and printing, chemicals and allied products, products of petroleum and coal, rubber products, and a number of miscellaneous industries not included in other groups.
    ${ }^{8}$ Indexes bave been adjusted to the 1935 census. Comparable series from January 1929 forward are presented in January 1938 and subsequent issues of this pamphlet. See also table 7 of October 1940 pamphlet for revised figures for anthracite mining February 1940 to September 1940.

    - See table 7 of February 1941 pamphlet for revised indexes January 1938 to January 1941

    1 Retail-trade indexes adjusted to 1935 census and public-utility indexes to 1937 census. Not comparable with indexes published in Employment and Pay Rolls pamphlets prior to January 1940 or in Monthly Labor Review prior to April 1940. Comparable series January 1929 to December 1939 available in mimeographed form.
    ${ }_{8}$ Covers street railways and trolley and motorbus operations of subsidiary, affiliated, and successor companies.
    ${ }^{9}$ Revised.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
    ${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing foroe-account work.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes weekly a verage for public roads.
    4 Under the jurisdiction of Public Roads Administration.
    ${ }^{4}$ Not a vailable; weekly a verage included in the total for all profects.

[^3]:    Includes projects operated by other Federal agencies but financed by W PA funds.
    ${ }^{2}$ Data for all projects, airports and sirways, and nationai-defense vocational training represent average of weekly employment counts made during the calendar month. Data for all other types of projects represent a distribution of the average for all projects on the basis of employment on these types as of July 30 .
    ${ }^{3}$ Exclusive of buildings.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Projects financed wholly from State or local funds.
    ${ }^{2}$ A verage number working during month.

